THE MASONIC TROWEL.

"The grand object of Masonry is, to promote the happiness of the human race."--Washington.

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THE MASONIC TROWEL,

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HARMAN G. REYNOLDS.

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The Coming Meetings.

This issue finds us in worse health than we have been in for years. Yet we hope to have our Department of Work well organized. It is now a vast affair. The reception of Returns and dues from 450 to 500 Bodies—our Annual Account—seeing after the business of Committees—answering many questions—keeping the minutes of the several bodies, making and issuing over 400 mileage and other orders, with things "too numerous to mention," make up a programme of care, labor, risk and anxiety, which have heretofore given us little or no rest or sleep for four or five days and nights, and is now largely increased on our hands. We hope to go through the whole as becometh our reputation, to the satisfaction of all our brethren, and to the increased advantage and honor of our Institution.

As to the business of the Grand Lodge, or the intentions of any parties, we really know but little, except as we learn from others.

During the year, we, and we hope the most of our Illinois brethren, have labored for harmony and peace. As one studiously and actively striving for the good of Masonry, we tender this advice: Come together determined to act by the plumb, meet upon the level and part upon the square. Let no unkind expressions, no intemperate, unjust or acrid spirit escape from you. We counsel that the regular and necessary business only be transacted, that the present state of affairs remain undisturbed, that little or no allusions be made to past events, and let us see what one more year of conciliation, honorable and fraternal action, brotherly love and charity will do.

Office of the Grand Master of K. T., U. S. A., }
Washington, Aug. 8th, 1864. }

Sir W. W. Mitchell, 32°, *My Dear Sir Kt.and Bro.:* I received your proof copy of "Tactics and Drill" some time since, and read it, and with Sir Knight Stevens, compared it with Wayne's. It was their my intention to write you immediately, but official business interposed, and, to tell the truth, I forgot it.

I have, to-day, received the bound copy with your letter.

When Sir Orsin published his he sebt me a copy, and after examining it I gave it my approval, as it, *as far as it goes*, agrees mainly with the form I have been accustomed to use. Neither of you form triangles as G. M. Hubbard taught me to do. But I think, as to that, it is immaterial, as either evolution is beautiful, and brings the Knights around the triangle in the same form and position.

Your "F. and D." is more full and more *military* than Wayne's, and he gives no street drill, but as far as he goes, there is little difference in result. Your street drill I have long since thoroughly examined, approved, and acted upon.

Your book meets my entire approbation in all its parts, and I am very glad you have published it, as I trust it will be adopted, and studied and followed, in all Commanderies, and then we shall have uniformity and correctness.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Yours, Fraternally,
(Signed,) B. B. FRENCH,
33° and Grand Master K. T., &c.

Prover.—He that hateth reproof shall die.

Prover.—A fool hath no delight in understanding.

Prover.—A wicked man hardeneth his face.

Prover.—He that soweth iniquity shall reap vanity.

Prover.—The thought of foolishness is sin.

CIRCULATION.

On the 31st day of August last, the circulation of the Trowel was as follows:

Illinois	2915
Missouri	349
Kansas and Colorado	121
Oregon and Washington	27
Elsewhere	284
Exchanges	18
Total	3744
Circulation June 30	3602
Gain	52

Delay.

The October Trowel will be from five to ten days behind time to enable us to give the proceedings of the Grand Bodies.

Sir John Shepley,

Commander of St. John's Encampment, K. T., Providence, R. I., honored us with a call last week; our interview was a very agreeable and entertaining one.

Visitors.

Distinguished brethren are expected to be in attendance upon our Grand Lodge from Missouri, Indiana, New York, Rhode Island and Wisconsin.

Back Subscriptions.

The meetings of next month, will be a favorable time to remit subscriptions by the Representatives. We should also like to add a few hundred to our list.

Orders.

We send out blank Orders this week; we fraternally request that those desiring articles of us, would fill and forward them by mail, some days in advance, so that we may fill as we can and have them ready.

Macon Lodge No. 8.

This Lodge loaned us $25. Subsequently it was intended to transfer it to the Press Donation, and both the Lodge and Bro. Gorin, supposed it was done. It is done now, making the donation $1,007.82. Thanks to the Lodge, may prosperity attend them.

W. Bro. W. B. Bateham,

Master Garden City Lodge No. 141, Chicago, has also added $10 to the press fund, making it $1,017.82. Bro. B., you have stood for the right, all along. You have abided and struggled against misfortune yourself, have preserved your manhood and temper—and, may you never want a friend, and may your latter days be your best.

Thanks

To Bro. Burgoyne of St. Louis, for a copy of a paper, containing a notice of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Canada.

To Bro. Joseph Covell, Jay Bridges, Me., for copy proceedings of the Grand Lodge of that State.

To Rev. Bro. G. W. Pendleton, Principal of the Bergan Institute, for the Annual Catalogue of the Institution.

To Past G. Secretary Doyle, of Providence, Rhode Island, for a copy of his Inaugural Address as Mayor of that city.

To Sir Knight J. Frank Gouly of St. Louis, for copies of the Rules and Regulations of St. Louis Commandery No. 1, and of the Constitution of the G. G. Chapter, Grand Chapter of Mo., and the By-Laws and St. Louis Royal Arch Chapter No. 8.

Prover.—He that repenteth a matter, separateth very friends.

Adjutant Ring.

Our readers will many of them remember some extracts taken from a sermon preached at Jackson, Michigan, at the funeral services of EDWARD H. RING, son of our honored and venerable Brother PAUL B. RING, of Chicago.

The son at one time resided at Clinton, Iowa, where he was Master of the Lodge.

The sentiments contained in the following, taken from a paper published at that time, in Clinton, are so appropriate and Masonic, and coming with so much force to every Mason, we transfer them with great readiness to our pages, and commend them to all our readers:

The following resolutions were passed by the members of Western Star Lodge No. 100, of this city, on the retirement of W. M. E. H. RING:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty Designer, in the plans which he has elaborated for our work, to remove from the Lodge of his parentage, one who has from the first to which was good,' who has ever guided those committed to his charge in the right way, who has ever held to the old rites of our fathers in Masonry; who s hand has ever been foremost to follow the dictates of humane heart, governed and guided by the principles which he had learned as the Great Source of Light.

WHEREAS, He who guarded the south gate also, is by the same decree removed from this, our sphere of use-fulness; which he adorned in his fraternal relation with his fraternal brethren as much as he did with his brethren by regular birth, a removal which leaves us to regret the loss of an upright brother, a noble man and a perfect Mason, the summing up of all the rest. Therefore,

Resolved, That Western Star Lodge No. 100, with heartfelt sorrow and sincere regret is forced to accept the retirement of its Worshipful Master and its late Junior Warden.

Resolved, That in resigning the chairs, which respectively they have held, they have left behind them examples alike of Masonic proficiency, and of excellence as members of society.

Resolved, That it is the hope of all the brethren who come within the scope of this Lodge, that the places thus vacated by our retiring brethren may be so filled, that when they may return to their old place of work, they may never find the Craftsmen inefficient, nor the old landmarks which they have so faithfully guarded, but that they may say, "Here, oh thou Great Master in our work, hast thou what all thy works proclaim, Wisdom, Strength and Beauty."

Resolved, That going as they do into a new sphere of usefulness, our brethren bear with them the most heartfelt testimonials of the respect and esteem with which the hearts of their brethren are filled for them; and the brethren with whom they are henceforth associated, we extend our hearty congratulations at the acquisitions they have made to the fraternity of their Lodge, knowing that under the direction of the Grand Master of the Universe, our loss is their great gain.

To which resolutions, W. M. RING responded as follows:

"My brethren, I cannot pass this additional kindness coming as I know it does from your hearts, without tendering you my heartfelt thanks for the favor with which you have ever received my efforts to promote the good of our Lodge. The occasion which calls for a few 'last words' from persons in any position, is ever a sad one, and now relating as it does, to a separation between us, on one side as Master, on the other as the 'power behind the throne,' brings with it additional sadness from the little time we have had to consider upon it; but it also brings that pleasure which is only known to those who understand the nature of appreciated efforts. You will bear with me as I cast a retrospective glance over the time which we have passed together in our Masonic connections, and the work we have here done. Coming together as we originally did, from nearly as many States as there were members of the Lodge, it was not at all singular that there should be a conflict of method, and variety of systems, in which each thought that his mode of working was infinitely preferable to all others. I say it was not singular, because the ideas we receive in our education, either Masonically or otherwise, are very apt to influence our after opinions and to leave its mark even upon our judgments. This being the case, it became necessary to exercise my prerogative so far as to require an adherence to my ritual, and the carrying out of my system of work. To be sure, it was a task for you, to throw aside, in a measure, all the teachings of your former instructors, and commence, as it were a new lesson, but the ready manner in which my request was obeyed, shows how eager you were to promote that 'harmony' which is the strength of all institutions, more especially this of ours. The success which we have met with, and the encomiums which it has been our good fortune to have offered to us, in the prosecution of our work, is in itself the great reward for our perseveran . in our efforts to promote the good of our noble er .

Unexpected as was my first appointm t to the Oriental Chair, and unprepared as I was for the fulfillment of all its duties, it at once became with me, a matter of pride that ours should bear its 'Western Star' conspicuous in the van of bright and labor loving Lodges; and now, in leaving to my successor the works we have performed, I know I shall be excused for saying, that under all the circumstances, few Masters have had left them a better disciplined Lodge, or one, the younger members of which have had the degrees conferred upon them in a more satisfactory manner. In all this, my brothers, my thoughts revert to those who have so faithfully and dutifully upheld and encouraged me with their ready aid, and contemplating the chaotic condition of our first organization, and the opinions then given concerning the different styles of work, it is with a feeling of pride paramount to all others, that I hear as I often do, the expression of preference for my work, and the gratified pleasure that it has prevailed in our Lodge. I have said my work, in this connection, not because there is in it a substitution of a single word of my own, but to distinguish it from the many variations incident to an assemblage of Masons from different jurisdictions, and believe me, there is nothing I so much deprecate, as the idea that any one can add or take away from the book of Masonry, any feature that will increase its beauty or add to its sublimity.

My first election as your presiding officer, was due entirely to accident. Little did I think when the establishment of the Lodge was first discussed, that young and inexperienced as I then was, I should be the first to receive its honors, and as proud as I may be of the position, it is but due to you as a body to reiterate the consciousness that but for your ready adherence to my edicts, and the brotherly manner in which you have ever offered me your assistance, instead of taking leave of you as a well disciplined Lodge, it would be only with mortification that I should leave you in the confusion in which we all were, at our first organization.

The associations formed within these walls, have been the dearest which my memory recalls, and amid the cares and anxieties of business, this has been a spot towards which my willing mind has ever turned with a gratification unbounded by all other pleasures, albeit with a large weight of responsibility to our royal craft it has been a green oasis in the desert of my business life. It has been the one to me dear, that I am about to bid it farewell. And in doing so, my brothers, it is my fervent hope, that the blessings of peace, harmony and of brotherly love, relief and truth, that have been so often in-erly love, relief and truth, that have been so often inculcated during the sublime lectures of our order, may have their lasting effect upon you, one and all. May you all have that peace which passeth understanding, while you live, and when you shall obey the sound of the gavel in the hands of our Supreme Grand Master, calling you from labor on earth to refreshment in heaven, may it be with consciousness that you have here performed your duty to God and man, and therefore entitled to a place at his right hand.

Remember that you have all been placed in the N. E. corner of the Lodge as just and upright Masons, and among the duties there rehearsed, is one requiring you to serve your Master with freedom, fervency and zeal. Keep in view the Great Lights of Masonry, that the principles they inculcate may never be tarnished by any act of yours. And as my parting legacy to you, I entreat you, by a fearless use of that way, which should ever answer the applications of the unworthy, to keep your Lodge free from the contamination of the unprincipled, who seek a participation in our mysteries from selfish motives, more than from a desire to be of use to their fellow man.

"Finally, brethren, farewell. Be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace, and the God of love and peace shall be with you."

Wm. Hicks—Gen. Ransom.

TEXAS, August 17th, 1864.

BRO. REYNOLDS: Another hand mark has fallen. Bro. WM. HICKS, who was 74 years old, and a Mason 51 years, departed this life on the 15th, and was buried by our Lodge yesterday.

Last month we conferred the Chapter and Council degrees on BRO. T. E. G. RANSOM, General in United States Army, who was made a Master Mason in our Lodge some time ago. After we gave him all the honors that we could here, we accompanied him to Ottawa, and gave him the orders of Knighthood, all of which was highly appreciated by the young General.

Fraternally,

G. W. LININGER.

PROVERB.—The curse of the Lord is in the house of the wicked.

Ladies' Department.

MERLIN WHITE.

CONTINUED.

"There is a destiny that shapes our ends,
Rough hew them as we will.—SHAK.

"Heaven be praised that our peace is thus protected; for blindness were exceeding gain where sight comes of such ruinous cost. To learn the devil is to unlearn so much of God, it seems. I verily believe the soul that presses not upwards with tireless endeavor invites damnation, and makes of life a sneering and pitiful jest. We betray ourselves; we squander our spiritual advantages: we scoff at our faith—sneering at excellence in our daily walks and conversations. 'There is no health in us,' Bishop—the stain of death seems our footprints—every day I am shocked by the blighting emptiness of the human heart. But why could I not have been spared the knowledge of this? Are my affections so dangerously corrupt, that I have need of the bitter potion? The prayer of the Publican is doubly mine. You are then, cousin, this abandoned profligate, and yet your handsome face has lost none of its serenity? How much blacker must be the heart when villainies publish themselves so fully on the surface? Merciful God pity you, and pity us all."

"Amen," responded the Bishop, impressively.

"Thank you for your prayers," returned his Grace, "but I am losing strength and must balance my accounts with life speedily. Pour me a swallow of brandy if you please."

"Knowing all the facts, as I was saying, it seemed an easy matter to make of them swift instruments to my desperate intentions. And upon this conviction I fabricated, and had imitated in the hand writing of Sir Geber Mortimer, a series of letters—expressed in innende and ambiguous hints at intrigue, that implied a clear knowledge of Helen's seduction—which through the assistance of a trusty confidant, were successfully conveyed to your hands without betraying the least clue to their true authorship. It would seem that I did not miscalculate their effect, as I have been informed they were made the pretexts of Mortimer's dismissal.

"They were, and more is the pity, for they were thus employed with absolute knowledge of the imposture."

"You surprise me, cousin!"

"Very naturally, and I doubt not disgust our venerable spiritual adviser. But there was a conspicuous defect in your scheme which had proved fatal to it had I been more honorably disposed."

"What was that, pray tell? for, in very wickedness, I had flattered myself of its perfection," demanded the dying man with unseemly curiosity.

"It was an anachronism. The writer was placed in London and given personal knowledge of the social occurrences of the times; whereas, Sir Geber, who was with myself on the continent, had been absent for more than a year; and therefore, could have taken no part in domestic transactions. I had in my heart no fault to find with Mortimer; he was a man whose personal graces and heroic qualities had won my admiration; but, notwithstanding, such was my confidence in your nobility, whose blood rises in the sceptered hights of majesty, and

runs level with the crown through many lofty generations, that I preferred your suit of my daughter's hand to all others. Pride and ambition mingled with this sentiment more than I had, at that time, the virtue to realize; and thus enchanted, I fell into your snare with most perfidious disregard of justice. Oh how bitterly have I been chastised for my folly. The dismissal of Sir Geber was a step made in defiance of conscience, in contempt of the sweetest and purest reality of life, and that it should have entailed upon me every conceivable misery is no more than I ought to have expected."

"Come unto me all ye that are weary and heavy laden and I will give you rest," saith the Savior, "God, although he is just, is likewise infinitely merciful." "Though your sins be as scarlet, yet shall they become white as snow," continued the Bishop, compassionately. "I realize how severely you have been tried, and as clearly your present elevation of spirit. Through great losses you have won infinitely greater gains. *Gloria in excliecis Deo.* The fruits of wisdom generally blossom in adversity, and ripen in loss. Let us keep it ever in remembrance that the blossom *must* fade before the fruit can be realized. The charm which the child covets, the man misprizes; and that which absorbs our highest worldly moments, the Angels discard as dross. Well may we thank God for trifles and for chaff. But in the harvest-time, and in the day when our souls seek their delights in heaven, we may heartily rejoice that both are scattered. The chaff and the trifle are no less than riches and honors; the world must die out of the heart, before the heavenly is born in it. When once the sinner has experienced the sweets of humility, he has great reason to be encouraged, for true meekness is the most cheering proof of the new creature."

"Somewhat strengthened in body, but painful reflections crowd upon my mind in awful succession. There is within me a sense of sinking, I must not delay. Come nearer, cousin, it tires me to speak so loud."

Lord Nevell moved his chair close beside the bed, and the Bishop got up and walked into the adjoining room.

"Our eminent friend is aware of what I am about to confess, and has too much delicacy to listen to its recital. What beautiful sensibility! If all men were like him there would be no need of locks, and inventions of torture."

"I had received such encouragement from you, that upon the dismissal of Mortimer, I made haste to press my suit with cousin Ruth. She listened to my dissimulations—my wicked pretentions of love, and how long I had been silently, but passionately devoted to her—with most sympathizing courtesy, until I committed the indiscretion of disparaging her former lover, when she refused to listen longer, and seemed of a sudden to divine the baseness of my conduct. A few hasty words were exchanged between us. She accused me. I protested my innocence. She requested me to leave her presence; I took out my pistol and swore I would never go out alive, unless she acceded to my wishes. But all was of no avail. I laid my weapon down on the deal-table, and kneeling before her, entreated with overwrought expression of feeling, begging her to accept me and save me. But her intuitions easily penetrated my disguises; and finding myself baffled at every step—as if scorned and hated—my evil passions becoming aroused, I openly accused her of impure intimacy with her dismissed lover, and attempted to compromise her by force!"

"Oh! may God have mercy on you!" exclaimed Nevell, frantically. "And how did my daughter escape?"

"With strength that seemed almost superhuman, she broke from my grasp—seized my pistol, and cocking it, and pointing it at me, forced me out of the palace! The next day I heard of her sudden illness from which she never fully recovered! So you see it was not alone her grief at the loss of Sir Geber Mortimer that crushed her; but the shocking effect of my own infamous conduct contributed all that was necessary to make that irremediably fatal!"

Lord Nevell was painfully afflicted by this intelligence, and arose and walked the room, wringing his hands as if his heart would break. At length, in a despondingtone, he exclaimed: "What must be the misery of the damned when God permits the innocent and pure to be tortured in this cruel way. My poor, poor murdered Ruth! This is another bitter fruit jarred on her life by my own impious touch. With such burdens pressing upon them, it is no wonder the delicate threads of life snap asunder. Can I ever be forgiven for my own blindness and cruelty. When there is no power on earth to shield the innocent, God, in very compassion, takes them to himself. O, what a power is love! how Godlike its quality! How much stronger than the strength of Hereules is its beautiful tenacity. Even sorrow cannot bind it—the grave cannot sever its hold; nor can time rot it to stone. And there are also miscreants that ape its graces—making of fœtid breath a nonsimilitude of its heavenly beauty, and thus allure the trusting into the jaws of the pit!

"My daughter never betrayed this rudeness, and yet, I remember well the day when her strength suddenly failed her. O, why, cousin, did God ever permit one born of the race of kings to do a deed soexecrably mean and loathsome? We boast of our nobility as if the dower of the graces came of our extraction; but it is a fatal patent, whose seal bears the impress of the aching palms of hell—another name for a curse, which like the mark of Cain, permits no one to destroy us, yet wears and wears, and, corrupts and corrupts, until the original image of DIVINITY is withered and rotted out of our hearts, and our crowns and coronets his like nests of serpents. There is more glory in one good deed than in all the distinctions of the world, cousin. Our titles satirize us and publish our follies; and when we die they are heaped on our coffins as witnesses against us unto the resurrection! It is the humble man, the poor laborer, who toils for his pittance and breaks his hard earned bread in thankfulness, whom the grim ferryman smiles upon as he nears the shadowy barge, and whom the angels unveil their glad faces to welcome on the distant shore."

"I am hardly able longer to follow the connection of ideas—the shadows seem to deepen; and something like a strong hand presses upon my throat. O, it is awful to die—awful! Ruth was very generous never to expose my vileness. I was assured she would not. The day following this occurrence I wrote her a letter, threatening her in the most infamous terms, in case she betrayed me, and received in answer this message, which I have preserved with superstitious care. They were probably the last words ever penned by her hand, and well might I feel their sanctity. Twice I sought to commit it to the flames, but could not. The sense of a swift wind, like the beating of a heavy wing, smote upon my ear and extinguished my taper. I was bewildered and chilled by this mysterious circumstance, and returned the letter to my *secretoir*, where it has been secreted ever since, until a few minutes before your arrival this evening. If you will permit me to transfer it to your ears and pardon me—Oh! par—don—"

"You are forgiven—freely, without reserve do I forgive you, and may God also forgive."

"Thanks—my work is finished," said his Grace with feeble imperfect utterance, and died.

Lord Nevell stepped to the door and called the Bishop, who summoned his attendants to dispose of the body.

"When will you appoint for the funeral?" inquired Nevell.

"It was his request to be borne to his last resting place on Sabbath, at midday—the day and hour of his birth."

"Poor fellow! Thus passeth away the glories of the world, Bishop. What a comment upon our pride, and exquisite lives of distinction; with all our advantages of birth, and education, and effort, and assumption, we rise but

"Very truly, my Lord Bishop, but this night's lessons have shown me that the often quoted and seemingly apposite aphorisms of Horace:

> Integer vitæ sceleresque purus,
> Non egit mauris jaculis nec arcu,
> Nec venimatis gravidis sagittis
> Fuscie pharetra—

is not true. It is the blameless that need the strongest defences. I am taxed beyond my strength and must now leave you. Good night good friend. I am greatly indebted to you for your kindly ministrations to the deceased, as well as to myself. Good night."

"I am not deserving your gratitude. Good night my brother. May we expect you here tomorrow?"

"Yes, *Deo volente*."

"God's blessings attend you."

"Amen."

It was on account of Ruth's letter which he held unread in his hand, that caused Lord Nevell to hasten his return to his own palace. He was anxious to get at its contents, but so sacred did he feel the confidence that had placed this missile in his hand, that he shrank from opening it in the presence of others. On reaching Nevell House, he ordered the coachman to put up his horses and went straightway to his private chamber and locked the door after him. It was several minutes before he could command sufficient resolution to commence this exciting investigation.

And now that he was alone, his conscience became agitated with many doubts concerning the propricty of learning the details of an occurreneo that had been kept so inviolably secret, even though he had permission of the party to wbom confidence had been most important. After some reflection, however, ho arrived at the conclusion that his daughter could have no motive in withholding the knowledge of this painful matter from himself, excepting so far as it affected the interests of her cousin; and thus fortified, he proceeded to unfold the epistle which ran as follows:

Cousin:—Your strange note distresses me, even more than the hateful conduct to which it refers. I am overwhelmed with grief which language would fail to intimate. Oh! how is it possible for one, so nobly fashioned, and born of a mother so pure, gentle, and saintly, to descend to such acts of baseness? Your cruelty, Richard, has severed my heart from every earthly tie—extinguished every sentiment but pity and fear. I fear for you, that you are so vile; and pity the world whom your vileness corrupts! Sleep has not visited my eyes since you went from me; nor has my poor broken heart ceased to plead with Infinite Mercy for your deliverance; and yet sometimes it seems a wickedness to ask God to forgive one who has so desperately despisod and squandered his precious gifts! Still, so long as I have life, I will intercede for you. Have you forgotten your noble mother in Heaven? Oh! how immeasurably her peace must be impaired while her clear eyes turn upon your career of folly. It was her loving, womanly care that watched over your tender years; and yet the sweetest love that ever warmed the purest womanly heart were not too precious to be sacrificed to your lust. How awful the thought! My dear Father—may Heaven forgive him for his misapprehension of duty—had previously taxed my powers of endurance to the utmost; but I could have outlived all that he blindly caused me to suffer, and have been to him in his age and helplessness—although never so sad and cheerless—a comforter and companion, finding sweet peace in the offices of affection, and in concealing from his knowledge my ineffaceable distress. But your rudeness, cousin, heaped upon the burden of grief thus visited upon me, will wear out my life in a few short days. So long, however [illegible]ceivably long-suffering. You are not satisfied, I perceive, with attempting my dishonor, even while the breath of your professions of love was still warm, but now you stoop to *threaten me* in case I publish your conduct! Was ever man fallen so low, since Christ's ransoming lips sweetened the cup of death? You need never fear, Richard, that I shall expose you; I am so shocked at your depravity that I could not command the strength, even were I ever so much inclined to disclose it. I will endure it with none to compassionate me, or share the agony it inflicts, until the Angels shall glean it out of my heart.

Adieu; may God's spirit still strive with you.

RUTH NEVELL.

"Poor child!" sighed Nevell, as he folded the epistle and deposited it on tho mantel, "well might she allude to her father's misapprehension of duty. I would give all that I have in this world and become a beggar in the street, to he enabled to recall the misapprehension that occasioned the dismissal of Sir Geber Mortimer. And this eousin Richard, is he whom my ambition sought to intrude as a balm to a broken heart. O monstrous stupidity! The wisdom of selfish man, is like that of tho dog in the fable, who dropped his meat to snap at its sbadow in the stream. Why should I grieve, but that my full heart bubbles over; for grief can recall nothing but tho deed it laments, and that were ten fold misery. Her sweet face comes back to me in my sleep and smiles and kisses this bleaching head, and thus cheats mo into a forgotfulness of her loss and wrongs. Oh impotent illusion! Yet blessed be sleep, that 'knits up the raveled sleeve of care' for a moment, and gives a touch of joy to this aching life. But down from Heaven, sweet, and smilo again. God give her leave—give her leave"—dreamily prayed his Lordship, and fell asleep in his chair.

On awaking, Lord Nevell was animated with a now idea, which seemed to pleaso his fancy overmuch: Ho would send out agents to all parts of tho world and hunt up Sir Geber Mortimer—bring him back to England, and confer upon him his titles and estates. But in case Sir Mortimer was not living, he would employ every possible means to recover this miniature of Ruth. This is the matter of interest which I was instructed to convey to Sir Geber Mortimer and here terminates my knowledge of his history. "Have I earned the miniature?" inquired the Painter.

"It is yours, with many, many thanks for your painstaking," replied the agent of Michael Geber's widow.

CHAPTER VI.

MRS. HOLLOWEEN REALIZES A PRACTICAL FULFILLMENT OF HER DREAM.

"The storm is very severe, several incbes of snow have fallen already," said Captain White, as he closed the door after Rapps' departure.

"Is it still snowing?" inquired Mrs. White.

"Only a very little just at this moment, but it is very dark, and the wind blows piercingly from the east. Thero is every indication of a long storm."

"I really hope, my dear, you will not be obliged to go over to Mrs. Holloween's to-night, through the snow and wind, when you are so tired. I am sure they could not reasonably expect it of you, unless the matter was extremely urgent," said Mrs. White.

"Nor would they, for they have both [illegible] tremely urgent to them, will likely fail of impressing us with the same importance. It is not common for the poor, who aro honest, to magnify their wants—they are much more apt to undervalue them, which makes their claims to our serviees so much the stronger. I must go, if Mr. Holloween asks it, and I am almost certain he will. It would be just my luck. Besides, if it keeps on snowing, as I think it may, it will be far easier to go to-night than to-morrow."

"Do hear how tbe wind blows! It is a fearful night to be out. I always think of poor Captain Firebrick and all tbe poor sailors, at sea, whenever the nights are dark and stormy. Really, Thomas, I can't bear the thought of your going out to night," said Mrs. White with a shade of redness gathering around her eyes, as if there was something really fearful in the time.

"Has Captain Firebrick been here, mother?" inquired Merlin, with boyish enthusiasm.

"Captain Firebrick! Why, no my son—why do you ask such a question? Did you not know he was supposed to be lost at sea? They have given up all hopes of ever hearing from him."

"That's a good joke"—exclaimed Merlin, with evident relish of his motber's mistake.

"A joke, Merlin? Why! I am shocked by your levity."

Merlin looked at his father, and catching the infeetion of a suppressed smile, laughed outright. "Excuse me, mother," said he, in a mysterious, half serious tone—"It is really too bad to laugh at the misfortunes of others."

Not a little confused, Mrs. White glared at her husband's face, and then at ber son's, and perceiving that some knowledge unbeknown to herself was shared between them, blusbed, and said:—

"You are both behaving very strangely;" but a sudden suggestive thought seeming to give her a clue to their dispositions, her own face brightened into a smile, and she exclaimed:—"Captain Firebrick has been heard from, I'm sure of it?"

"A very good guess, my dear; he has arrived home," responded Capt. White.

"Why, Thomas, are you in earnest?"

"I could not trifle in such a matter. Thomas Bobbins told David at the mill, that the Captain reached home this morning."

"O, I am so glad to hear of it, for poor Mrs. Firebrick has been almost crazy about him. How overjoyed she will be! They have neither children nor parents to make merry with. Let us invite them down to spend Christmas with us."

"By all means. I bave got my business in such a shape that I feel once more at ease, aud shall heartily enjoy the old fellow's lusty uproar. Merlin, tell Rapps when he eomes home to have the horse in readiness so that you can ride over and invite them, right after breakfast."

"Why can't I drive over in the cutter?"

"You can if tbe roads are passable, but the cbances are they will be drifted full in the morning."

"Very well, if I can't go in u cutter I will [illegible] going will admit of it."

"I will give the orders as you wish."

Merlin bade his parents good night and went to his chamber, taking Percy with him. Ernestine, who had been sitting quietly all the evening busily employed with a patch of crochet work, now got up and deposited it in a little basket that stood on the centre table; and turning around drew a long sigh and walked to the window.

"Why Ernie, daughter, don't you feel well? what makes you so still to-night?"

"Yes, I feel very well, father, but I don't like this storm, it makes me afraid that something is going to happen to us."

Mrs. White was a little startled by the child's anxious confession—it might be that her own mind was troubled with a similar foreboding, for sbe had been recalling, and thinking over the details of Mrs. Holloween's strange dream, which assisted by the soughing of the winds, made her a trifle nervous. She was far too sensible however, to betray her state of mind to a timid child, and therefore, with all the serenity she conld command, she said: "You need not feel afraid my child—the storm is nothing unusual at this season of the year. It is because it has come upon us so suddenly, that it seems severe. In the morning you will find it a pleasant sight to look out upon the clean, white earth and the trees bending beneath the snow."

"But what if something *should* happen to us

when we are asleep, mother, wouldn't it be awful?"

"Why Ernie, pet, what's got into your little head to-night. Come to me, my child," said Captain White.

Ernestine was somewhat calmed by her father's cheerful manner and went and leaned her arm upon his shoulder.

"What makes you so timid to-night, daughter?"

"I don't know, father, but every time the wind makes that strange noise it sounds like some one was groaning, and makes me feel bad."

"Why, that is nothing but the wind blowing against the rough edges of the shingles. If they were perfectly tight and smooth the wind would make no noise at all. Come now, cheer up, and tell me what you have seen and read since I went away."

"I read a story about a wolf that could talk. Do you believe a wolf ever could talk, father?"

"Not as we do, but there are many expressions in their acts which are as easy to understand as speech: For example, when a wolf lies down he says 'I am tired;' and when he eats, he says 'I am hungry;' and when he goes out and hunts up meat, and carries it to his little ones he says, 'I love my cubs,' and so on, we might point out all the sayings of his cunning, which are as perfectly expressed as if he had employed words. Don't you see?"

"O yes, in that way. Our old cat used to mew when we picked up her little, tiny kittens; and that meant 'don't hurt my little kitties,' didn't it? And just as soon as we put 'em down, she didn't she?"

"I suspect she did."

"Did you ever read about Goody Blake, father?"

"The story of Goody Blake and Harry Gill?"

"Yes sir—and how she went out and pulled up Harry Gill's hedge to burn to keep her warm; and one day old Harry caught her at it, and took the bits of wood away from her, and left her without anything to make a fire of. And when the wood was taken away from her, Goody Blake prayed that Harry Gill might 'never, never more be warm.' And then he began to grow cold, and his teeth chattered, and no matter how many coats and vests he put on, he was always cold."

"O yes, I have read the story many times. Poor Harry was severely paid for his cruelty, wasn't he?"

"Yes—mother read the verses to us this afternoon, and Percy thought Mrs. Holloween was like Goody Blake, because she steals our rails; and while we were talking about it, we heard a noise at the door, and Percy went and opened it and there was Jehu Holloween. Thor growled at him, and was going to bite him, but mother stopped him. O, I wish you could see what a wild, strange looking boy he is. His clothes were dirty, and his hair was hanging down all over his face, and he called his mother 'the old woman.' He wouldn't sit down when mother asked him; and by'mby, he looked up and saw the picture, and I guess he thought it was a man, for it frightened him, and made him start back. He wanted to know who the picture was, and when mother told him, he said he guessed he could make pictures like this. Isn't he strange?"

"Indeed, you have made him out quite a character. Such works of art are very rare, and I presume the poor boy had never seen one before. Did Jehu seem interested in the painting?"

"Yes, he seemed interested, and looked at it a long time."

"He will find, whenever he is old enough to appreciate it, that this portrait possesses an interest to him, and to all of the Geber flood, far surpassing its mere merit as a painting. Do you remember, my dear, how solicitous Uncle Merlin Grosvenor always was for the welfare of Ruth Holloween?"

"Very distinctly. In his last letter he ordered you to supply her with flour upon his account, and not knowing a reason for his singular interest it sometimes perplexed me."

"Is it possible. I really owe you an apology for neglecting to explain this mystery; but my mind has been so burdened with pecuniary troubles, for the last five years, which I have fairly hoarded from your knowledge, because I feared to distress you, that I have felt no freedom to enter upon the discussion of family matters—even though never so important. There is a seeming wrong in this, and I anticipate how your sympathizing heart will cry out against me. But all the while I have felt it but for your peace, and health, and the happiness of our family, to keep you in ignorance until I could succeed in overcoming my embarrassments. And at last, thank Heaven, that much abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh."—I was going to explain how Uncle Merlin came to be so deeply interested in Aunt Ruth: At the time the original of this portrait—who was Uncle Merlin's Great Grandfather, and heir apparent to the Earldom of Montrose—was slain—(he fell at the head of his legion at Blenheim)—a gallant young surgeon attached to the staff of the commanding General, who had been a friend of his youth, seeing him fall darted in among the contending masses, and, with almost superhuman effort incurred in rescuing his body, and bringing it safe into headquarters—although he received seven musket shot wounds while engaged in the exploit! That officer was Sir Geber Mortimer, who, afterwards, owing to a fatal misstep—fled to this country and assumed the name of Michael Geber. He was one of the first settlers of W——, and the grandfather of Mrs. Holloween. The gratitude of the Grosvenor family for this heroic act was unbounded, and became hereditary. But as it was not known until after Michael Geber's death that he was the person so nobly entitled to their grateful remembrance, my Grandfather and Uncle Merlin, who were the last of the Grosvernor name in this country, undertook to make some return of the debt due Sir Geber Mortimer, to the descendants; and that is the secret of Uncle Merlin's interest in Ruth Holloween."

"It is somewhat remarkable that I have never heard of this. It interests me deeply, but I am sorry I did not know it before, for, in my thought, I have sometimes wronged Uncle Merlin, and now feel mortified about it. How prone we are to misjudge the conduct of our fellow creatures! Every act of simple generosity seems to carry with it a shade of suspicion. I am afraid, Thomas, that 'we look into our hearts and testify.' Sometime when you are not so tired, I should be glad to hear the remainder of this family history. Does Mrs. Holloween know this?"

"Imperfectly, I presume as a mere family legend, but not distinctly.

"She knows that that brave nobleman was her grandfather."

"I am not altogether sure of that, but very likely. The descendents of Sir Geber have all been erratic, singularly constituted persons that seemed perfectly indifferent to all such matters. Still it is possible they have preserved their family record intact. If Aunt Ruth had a dumb animal—a dog or a cat, or swine, she would he able to relate its pedigree back for several generations, and take infinite pains to display its historical importance. The inconsistencies of human nature are sometimes very funny. Do you know Mrs. Holloween was once very pretty?"

"I could easily imagine it, her eyes must have been very remarkable in her youth."

"They were, and well set off by a clear cut aquiline nose. Her head was such as a painter would choose for a Judith—daring, arrogant, tempestuous, and at the same time cold as burnished steel! There was a time when Uncle Merlin was much interested in her, and expected to marry her. I fancy, however, (although she was always partial to oddities,) that he was But Ruth took it into her head to trifle with him, and so missed of her mark. There is always a pathetic side in such separations—a suggestion of blunder and want of discretion—which, no matter where the blame lies, attaches distrust to both parties in about the same degree. There is absolute equity in the world's biases, wonderful as it may seem. I have often reflected upon this problem. Why should you, or I, care whether Jane and John, who have published their mutual regard to the world, continue steadfast to each other or not? But we *do* care, and refuse these trifers, both, our confidence and respect. They have interrupted the order of society, and the logical jar runs through the universe. Time, and opportunity have been squandered and brought us no fruit, and so we, the world, shrug our testy shoulders and cry 'beware!' As is always the case, the social deities took the affairs of Ruth and Merlin in hand and scored them pitilessly. They would know the whys, and wherefores—they would adjust the 'jumble' and 'set things to rights;' and failing of this, they took their *innocent* wrongs in maledictions, which were all ungenerous. I never blamed either, and always fancied the interruption of this relation for the best. Gratitude and admiration can not long supply the want of love and respect! I am almost sure that my uncle did not love Ruth—at least he did not love her in that affluence of affection which warrants a life long patience. He would have become irritated at her unsteadiness and lack of equipoise, and the conduct of her crazy-headed nephew, whom Ruth always defends, would have exasperated him beyond control, which would have given rise to no end of troubles. I was heartily glad when the affair was ended; and my father and mother still more rejoiced.'

Vermont Willson Work.

The Correspondence Committee of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, at the late Annual Communication of that body, presented an able and eloquent report, through Bro. Grand Secretary CLARK, the Chairman.

In commenting upon the proceedings and doings of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, Bro. CLARK makes the following allusions to us:

"Bro. REYNOLDS proceeds to discuss the question of the Lectures, and the recent troubles connected with that question in an able and thorough manner, and notices particularly the movements of Past Grand Master MORRIS, of Kentucky. We regret that our limits forbids the presentation of the entire portion of his truly valuable paper, for it was instructive and useful to our minds, and brought us to a particular consideration of great importance that had before escaped us. But we must proceed to a summary of this valuable paper, for we cannot review, if we would, so far beyond our powers of discrimination, and researches in this department of the Masonic storehouse.

"He gives a succinct history of the Convention of delegates from the several Grand Lodges, which assembled at Baltimore in 1842, composed of such distinguished Masons as CHARLES W. MOORE, of Massachusetts, CHARLES GILMAN, of Maryland, JOHN DOVE, of Virginia, ISAAC L. HOLMES, of South Carolina, and WILLIAM FIELD, of Rhode Island, to determine 'upon a uniform mode of Work throughout all the Lodges in the United States.' Vermont does not seem to have been represented. A system of Work was agreed upon by the able Committee, of which that learned and distinguished Brother, CHARLES W. MOORE, was Chairman, and who fully exemplified the Work after several days of protracted consultation, and a letter was addressed to the Masonic Fraternity at large. It was understood at the time, and was so believed, that the Work produced 'was a *restoration* of the *English* Lectures modified by Webb—the old Masonic Work practiced by the fathers, and as it came from England—which to them was the home of Masonry.'

"He then proceeds to give the subsequent action of the Grand Lodge of Illinois from 1843 to the introduction of the Morris Work, with existing causes given or the history of the new Work, commencing with the session of the National Bodies at Chicago in 1859, until the session of the Grand Lodge in 1860, which, after the exemplification of the Work and Lectures thereupon by Grand Master MORRIS, the following resolution adding to the By-Law was adopted:

'And the Work known as the Webb-Preston Work, promulgated by Bros. SAMUEL WILLSON and PETER TEASE, of Vermont, and Bro. RON MORRIS, of Kentucky, is hereby recognized as the original and only Work of this jurisdiction, and this Grand Lodge hereby affirms it in every particular as binding upon its subordinate Lodges.'

"Bro. REYNOLDS in subsequent comments, says: 'I then supposed that Willson's Work was the veritable Webb Work, laboring all the while under the idea that the Work could be traced to some *certain* father.'

"Bro. REYNOLDS, we believe you wrong in the intimation that the Work taught by Bro. WILLSON, our Grand Lecturer, cannot be traced to a 'certain father.' We know he has always given a connected history as to how he came in possession of this Work, and that he had it from Bro. BARNEY himself, verified by the additional testimony of Grand Master TUCKER. Furthermore, we have yet to learn, although he has by various persons been held responsible for the interpolations in the so-called new Work, that Bro. WILLSON has ever endorsed the changes therein made, or said to the Fraternity that they were the precise form in which BARNEY communicated them to him. In our recollection serves us aright, he has frequently corrected what he deemed to be errors, and admits that changes have been made, and sometimes, in his opinion, far the better impression conveyed. Whatever Bro. WILLSON may have said elsewhere, at home he has never claimed that the Morris Work was an exact and literal transcript of that which has, previous to its appearance, been taught by him to the Masons of Vermont. Those who were familiar with the Lectures and Work as communicated by him in his instructions before the appearance of the Morris Work, find no such matter as is frequently taught in the new Work. We do not make these observations to enter into this controversy, for we have not Masonic learning, nor the ability to discuss it if we would; but we do not wish Bro. WILLSON to be held responsible for all the vagaries and interpolations which are now disseminated as Masonic Work. We have a Work in Vermont which has been taught us by HASWELL, TUCKER and WILLSON, direct we believe from BARNEY; and if any foreign matter has crept in, it is rapidly being cut off, and the Grand Master will see that no further innovations are made.

"We wish it distinctly understood, that we think Bros. WILLSON and TUCKER have been held to a stricter account for their identification with the so-called new Work, by other Grand Lodges, than the facts in the case, if this could truly be made known, would warrant. Bro. TUCKER was not, neither is our venerable Bro. WILLSON, a mountebank or speculator, but a truthful, honest man, who would not convey false impressions knowingly, and most certainly would not countenance any invasion upon the ancient landmarks, as he believed he received them from BARNEY. Thus much we deem to be due to Bro. WILLSON; and what we have written is without his knowledge or consent, and the Masons of Vermont are as jealously guarding the Portals of the Temple at the present hour, as any portion of our widely extended Fraternity; and care will be taken that no further innovations upon the landmarks or the rights of Ancient Craft Masonry shall be made in this jurisdiction. These comments we make in no captious spirit, neither do we wish to be understood as endorsing any 'new Work or overt acts.' We regret that Bros. TUCKER and WILLSON's history of the Work established and practiced in Vermont, so frequently given by them, was not included in the report of the Grand Secretary of Illinois. Bro. REYNOLDS knows full well what the Masonry of Vermont is, having had his birth place amid our own Green Mountains, and we supposed he understood the Masonic teachings of our fathers. And we assure him that we cannot believe that we have been taught by our Grand Lecturer widely different from the old paths, and no Mason would ever receive a more cordial welcome from the Grand Lodge and the brotherhood in this the State of his nativity; and we cordially invite him to come and see if the Work taught by FRIEND TUCKER and SAMUEL WILLSON is so widely different from his own standard. But we have devoted more space to this subject than we intended, and must hasten on. We thank our brother Grand Secretary for his able and courteous exhibit of the Baltimore Work as compared with the Morris Work.

"The report was referred to a Committee consisting of [illegible]. That Committee presented a very judicious and carefully drawn report, paying the compliment to Grand Secretary, saying, 'That the warmest gratitude and thanks of the Craft are due him for his defence of the old Work and Lectures,' —and we extract two of the series of resolutions reported by them:

"*Resolved*, That the acts of the so-called Conservators, in this jurisdiction, by introducing discord and strife among the fraternity, and the reverence of which have governed their chiefs, merit the condemnation of this Grand Lodge.

"*Resolved*, That the old established Work of this Grand Lodge, as ordered to be taught by the Grand Lodge, and as taught by the Grand Lecturers, John Barney, James H. Luce, Cording Jackson, and William A. Dickey and others, is affirmed as the regularly established Work of this Grand Lodge, and all other forms of Work and Lectures are hereby prohibited."

We desire simply to place ourself and our records right on this question, in as few words as truth and common fairness will permit. The Craft in Illinois are fast learning that work and lectures are not Masonry. They are not slow in comprehending that the differences in expression which distract and convulse the outer world, should in no wise be permitted to disturb the harmony which should reign within our peaceful walls.

We thank Grand Secretary CLARK for his flattering notice of our humble self.

We now call his attention to an error in his report. The resolution above referred to, and copied from the 155d page of the Vermont Proceedings, was never adopted. It was offered in 1860, and treated as an amendment to the By-Laws, and laid over one year. In 1861 it was withdrawn or otherwise disposed of.

In regard to Brother WILLSON's work, we have to say that we learn something new as we live on.

First. We shall not allow any Vermonter to surpass us in admiration, love or affection for Past Grand Master TUCKER. We knew him before some of the Vermont Masons were born. We knew him as a well dressed, eloquent, and popular Jackson man, in the Legislature. We knew him when he sustained HASWELL in the Grand Lodge, and by his eloquence, barely saved it from dissolution. Out here in the West, we have stood by him with heart, and voice and pen from the resurrection of his Grand Lodge until he "fell asleep." No one man in America has said or written so much as we to sustain and defend him.

It is not singular that he, social, confiding and somewhat ambitious, should be beguiled by a singularly captivating brother, already famous, into a desire to make the Vermont work "universal." That he ever contemplated any contraband steps, we do most firmly disbelieve. The testimony that he ever did so, rests with one man alone, who has been so often convicted of falsehood, that to quote him as a witness would be to outrage common sense.

This we say unqualifiedly: Bro. TUCKER never did prove that WILLSON's work came from WEBB, or any one in particular. So far as PROOF goes, it ended in BARNEY. We do not deny that WILLSON works the work he got from BARNEY.

Second. We supposed that the work taught by WILLSON was the work embraced in the Mnemonics. We know better now. No two editions of the Mnemonics are alike. No one edition of the Mnemonics is a faithful copy of the WILLSON work. On the contrary, when WILLSON, in obedience to the call of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, gave the work in that State, the author of the Mnemonics actually badgered him out of several of his positions. Our Vermont, as well as our Iowa brethren, have found that the two do not agree.

Third. The WEBB work of Massachusetts is not the WEBB work of BARNEY. BARNEY got it in its cruder state—picked it up.

Subsequently, GLEASON assisted WEBB, and their work is the only authorized WEBB work on this continent. This was the work adopted at Baltimore, learned it at Baltimore.

Fourth. It is half admitted that foreign matter may have crept into the Vermont work. This may be so. Bro. BARNEY and Bro. WILLSON must have worked very near our work in the start, for when we delivered our lectures before the Committee of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, in March of last year, at Ypsilanti, M. W. Bro. LOVEL MOORE, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of that State, pronounced our lectures to be the same which he taught and wrought as Master of a Lodge in St. Johnsbury, Vt., more than forty years ago.

We now ask Bro. CLARK to place us fairly before our Vermont brethren. We should be very glad to meet our Vermont brethren as invited to do by our brother, and shall do so if possible.

Thanks,

To Bro. D. C. CREMER, Superintendent of the Chicago Water Works, for a copy of the Third Annual Report of the Board of Public Works to the Common Council of Chicago.

It has 122 pages, and embraces every form of public improvements. The expenditures for the year ending March 31, 1864, is $2,260,905.36; and the income, $1,315,785.38, with a probability of furnishing a profitable income in a short time.

No city in the world has made so large and costly improvements as Chicago, at her present size, nor could any other city have successfully stood such a strain to accomplish them.

Thanks,

To W. Bro. GEO. W. STALEY, W. M. No. 86, Kaskaskia, for a copy of a letter from the Grand Secretary of Pennsylvania, dated Dec. 16, 1863, together with a dispensation to surrender the charter of the Lodge, and take a charter under the then Grand Lodge of Illinois. Accompanying this letter are several letters addressed to the Grand Secretary of Pennsylvania, and a large balance sheet, showing the condition of the Lodge Finances.

Obituaries.

Man dieth and goeth to his long home, and the mourners go about the streets.—Ec. 12, 5.

Tribute of Respect.

At a regular meeting of Wauconda Lodge No. 298, of A., F. and A. Masons, held at their Lodge room, July 7th,1864, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of their feelings in regard to the death of our brother, HARRISON HUNTINGTON, a member of said Lodge:

Resolved, That in the death of our Brother HARRISON HUNTINGTON, this Lodge has to mourn the loss of one whose amiable character, genial social qualities and Masonic virtues endeared him to the fraternity, his parents a dutiful son, his brothers and sisters a fond and loving brother, the community a good citizen, the army a brave and noble soldier, and the church one of its brightest ornaments.

Resolved, That the family of the deceased have our heartfelt sympathies in this their hour of grief and sorrow, and though human sympathy cannot fill the void in their aching hearts yet it is all we have to bestow—they must look to a higher source for perfect resignation.

Resolved, That in token of the departure of our Brother for the Lodge on High, this Lodge be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the Secretary present the family of the deceased with a copy of these resolutions, that they be transcribed upon the records of the Lodge, and be published in the MASONIC TROWEL

WM. C. WHIPPLE,)
J. S. PRATT, } *Committee.*
H. S. BURRITT,)

WM. C. WHIPPLE, *Secretary.*

J. D. Marshall.

HALL OF GIRARD LODGE NO. 171, A., F. AND A. M. } GIRARD, ILLINOIS, 1864. }

At a called meeting of Girard Lodge No. 171, of A., F. and A. Masons, held at their hall, August 19th, A. D. 1864, A. L. 5864, it was moved and carried that an obituary be prepared and published in the MASONIC TROWEL.

Died, at Marietta, Georgia, in hospital, of typhoid malarin fever, Bro. J. D. MARSHALL, aged 40 years and seven months.

Bro. MARSHALL was born in Pennsylvania, town of Donnington, Chester Co., January 4th, 1824. In boyhood he moved into Ohio, town of Beollsville; and in 1845 commenced the study of medicine, at Clarington, under Dr. J. D. O'CONNER. In 1857 he came to Illiuois, and settled at Cummington as practicing physician; shortly after which he was married to Miss HELEN V. CLARK. In 1854 he removed to Girard, where he resided until February 1864, when he received the appointment of Assistant Surgeon in the 17th Army Corps, 30th Regiment Illinois Volunteers. He soon departed to his new field of labor, and, after serving a few months, was stricken down with sickness, which resulted in his death, on the 5th of August, 1864. In 1855 Bro. M. was received into Girard Lodge, and attained to the degree of Master Mason in due time. After which he served the Lodge faithfully as Treasurer, S. W. and lastly as W. Master.

Bro. M. leaves a wife and three children, and many friends to mourn his loss, and he was generally esteemed as a man and a Mason.

WHEREAS, on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1864, A. L. 5864, an All Wise Providence has been pleased to remove by death Past Master J. D. MARSHALL, while serving his country as Surgeon in the 30th Regiment Ills. Volunteers: and as we his brethren deem it our duty to sympathize with his afflicted family, and pay a tribute to his memory; therefore,

Resolved, That while we feel that our Lodge has lost a true and worthy brother, and Masonry an upright member, we restassured that Brother MARSHALL has passed from his Lodge on earth, to a celestial Lodge on high, to live forever in the presence of the Great Architect of the Universe, that to him to die is gain.

Resolved, We hereby tender our most sincere sympathy to the family of our deceased brother to whom he was a most devote husband and affectionate parent, and in view of their sad bereavement, we commend them to Him who is a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless.

Resolved, That in token of respect for the memory of our deceased brother, the hall of this Lodge be dressed in the usual mourning for the next thirty days.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be entered on the records of this Lodge, and that a copy of the same be transmitted to the family of our deceased brother, and one to the MASONIC TROWEL, Carlinville *Spectator* and Carlinville *Free Democrat* each, for publication.

W. E. EASTHAM,)
WM. GAMAGE, } *Com.*
T. M. METCALF,)

Abraham Jonas.

SILVA, ILL., July 19th, 1864.

H. G. REYNOLDS, *Sir and Comp.*: The duly number of the TROWEL has been received, and read with great interest, especially the sketch of Bro. JONAS. I regret exceedingly that I did not know you were in the dark as regards his epitaphic degrees. I could have informed you that he received the Chapter degrees in Georgetown Chapter No. 13, Kentucky.

I was present, and played some conspicuous part, I think either C. H., or P. S., possibly H. P. I am not certain as to the date: I think probably 1826 or 1827. I was intimate with Brother JONAS while we both lived in Kentucky, and in 1842 we renewed our intimacy in Illinois, and I have felt proud to recognize him as my firm and undeviating friend. He was most esteemed where best known. Peace to his ashes.

Please find herewith a photograph; you will recognize the face. I trust you will receive it kindly, and in the spirit that it is sent: that of fraternal regard. It is not exactly such a picture as I would like to send you, but it is the best that I can do. If opportunity offers, I hope some day to be able to do better.

I was at Augusta, in MAY, and set a Chapter U. D. to work.

My health is as usual, good, and may this scrawl find you enjoying the same blessing in full fruition.

I am yours, fraternally and truly,

L. LUSK.

Mary Jeannette Hartman.

"Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord loveth them that fear Him."

In the winter of 1861, the mother of this interesting girl, and the wife of W. Brother GEO. W. HARTMAN, of Sidney, Champaign county, departed this life. The daughter was then eleven years old. Already the victim of consumption, she anticipated an early departure, wisely commenced her preparations for the solemn event, and united with, and remained an acceptable member of, the Methodist Church until her death.

Her disposition was excellent, and her manners amiable and engaging, and she attracted all who knew her by her sweetness of temper, and patience and fortitude in her sickness. Even in her last hours, she employed herself in comforting her younger sister, saying that she would soon meet her mother in Heaven, and in the end passed away quietly, saying that "she would go to sleep," and falling asleep, died, aged fourteen years, one month and six days. We, and other fathers, can feel for the surviving parent. How such a child had nestled deep down into his heart and dearest affections, we can understand. And the affection must have been deepened and strengthened by the tenderer tie of an *only* parent, and by every token of goodness, patience and submission.

Yet how consoling the reflection, that though happy in her spiritual life, still that her sufferings here, which were but for a moment, have worked out for her "a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory."

There is nothing more lovely than a child patiently waiting for the kingdom of God; nothing more beautiful than the transition of such a one from earth to Heaven.

PROVERB.—The way of the wicked is as darkness.

PROVERB.—If thou scornest, thou alone shalt bear it.

Objections After Ballot.

We regard the opinions expressed by the Grand Master of New York, before the Grand Lodge of that State, in June last, in regard to objections after ballot, as eminently worthy the serious consideration of every Free Mason. They fully sustain the laws of our Grand Lodge, and go even farther, protecting the Institution thoroughly, as well as the privileges and feelings of individual members. Upon a full consideration of all the questions involved, the Grand Lodge laid aside the MACKEY construction, and adopted the views of Grand Master PAIGE as the law of the Empire Jurisdiction. We take the following, as the law adopted, from said Address:

"Without entering into any discussion of the right of the Master to control the work of the Lodge, and decline to initiate a candidate, for reasons satisfactory to himself (a right never before denied by this, or any other Grand Lodge,) I will, as briefly as possible, state still more vital objections to this decision. I am of the opinion, that any member of the Lodge has the right to object to the initiation or advancement of a candidate at any time before the O. B. N., and that such objection should be a bar to the further progress of the candidate, until withdrawn. All the preliminary acts of appliation, investigation, report, and ballot are so many stages of scrutiny, having two objects in view. One is to procure the unanimous acceptance of the profane to the rights and privileges of Masonry; and the other, far more important, is the protection of each worthy member to his indefeasible right to exclude whatever, in his judgment, may militate against the peace and harmony of the Lodge. The two parallel lines that mark the threshold of the Lodge, are the candidate's fitness to be made a Mason, and the unanimity of the Lodge in recognizing that fitness. But it is claimed that the ballot has conferred a absolute right upon the *profane*, which can only be defeated by a proceeding analagous to charges defended by a *brother*. The only right conferred by the ballot is the right to present himself for initiation. Our landmarks prescribe that a ballot for each degree is an indefeasible right, when demanded; and can it be claimed that this does not apply to the first degree? would such a privilege thwart the passing or raising of a *brother*, which would not enable him to prevent the initiation of the *profane*; and that is a strange construction of rights, where a landmark authorizes a member to arrest, without stating cause, the passing of a degree upon a brother; but a ballot without a degree places one, not a brother, entirely beyond his reach. This would revolutionize the system of Masonry, and place the privilege of the profane above the rights of the initiated. Our whole structure is founded upon the principle of unanimity and concord, and this can only be preserved by guarding sacredly the rights, and respecting, without suspicion or reserve, the Masonic conseience of every member.

"Another argument sometimes advanced is, that it is *inexpedient* to allow objections to interpose after a favorable ballot, and I confess that I shudder at such a dangerous suggestion. It is a dagger pointed at the very heart of Masonry. If it is expedient to trample upon the rights of a brother, and introduce an element of discord, by forcing a candidate into the Lodge against his remonstrance, is it not much more expedient to advance to a higher degree an initiated brother, against a similar remonstrance? And yet none will claim the right to do that. Expediency thus adopted into our household may enter with the complaisance and urbanity of a friend, but it will prove the parricide, that, alienating and embittering the brethren, will curse and destroy our home. Brethren, let us at least be consistent, and our legislation in harmony with the spirit of our Constitution. Let us away with these compromises between landmarks and expediency; between the rights of a brother and the desires of the profane, and return to the customs of our fathers, which will alone preserve unanimity among the brethren."

Philip C. Tucker.

The Free Masons of Vermont have erected a marble monument to the memory of their lamented Grand Master, who died with the gavel in his hand.

The evergreen marble base, emblematic of immortality, is three feet ten inches square, and one foot nine inches in height.

Three other bases follow, then the die, shaft, cap, ashlar and gavel, being in the whole fifteen feet high.

His memory will survive in imperishable green

THE MASONIC TROWEL.

HARMAN G. REYNOLDS, Editor.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, SEPT. 15, 1864.

The Situation.

Before the time for the issue of another number of this paper, the Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter and Grand Council will have assembled, acted and departed. We know of nothing to disturb the usual harmony which has generally prevailed in the two last named Grand Bodies. We presume they will organize, receive reports, grant charters, elect officers, exchange congratulations, cement old friendships and form new ones, as usual.

The Grand Lodge, however, is where the most painful solicitude rests. It was hoped that the beneficent, patient and parental policy of our Grand Master would have won to him every Lodge and every Mason in this extensive jurisdiction. It is far more painful to say, that it is not universal, perhaps not even general. The Grand Master has in his possession proofs to the following effect:

1. That brethren who have heretofore held high positions among the Craft, have proclaimed the Morris work as the work of the Grand Lodge, and have induced Lodges and brethren to adhere to the same, well knowing the same to be untrue.

2. That Bro. Morris has in various ways, incited his adherents in this State, to abide by the mnemonics, not to surrender them, but evade, avoid and denounce the edicts and action of the Grand Lodge, and await events. In obedience thereto, several of them have gone from the State, and among other things have promulgated the Morris or Mnemonic work, have sold the books, and done what they could to estrange the brethren of other jurisdictions from the brethren of this.

3. That several of these brethren were for several months engaged in an unlawful scheme to divide and revolutionize the Grand Lodge, and that it was at one time asserted, that the project was so near accomplishment, that one hundred Lodges were ready to join in such a scheme, but the temperate and patriarchal course of Grand Master Turner prevented an outbreak, and soon, personal intercourse, mild appeals, and an exhibition of work, brought many discontented and disaffected brethren to his support, and that project was abandoned.

4. Upon abandoning that project, and nearly simultaneously with the covert but unsuccessful effort of Bro. Morris to overthrow the Masonic administration in Indiana, and perpetuate his power in Iowa, a system of visitation by Bro. Morris' known adherents was commenced among the Lodges in Illinois, with a view to an overthrow of the present order of things; an ominous silence has since prevailed among *many* who were forward in giving in their adhesion to the Grand Lodge, an adhesion then believed, *and now known*, to be utterly faithless. They adhere to all the points of their Conservator platform with as much tenacity as ever.

5. The Grand Master has the most abundant proof that these brethren, foiled in their revolutionary schemes, now intend a grand raid, presuming that the apparent peace which prevails, will result in a thin attendance from the Lodges, and that by artfully summoning their friends, and by using the means heretofore under their control, and such as may be at hand, they may be able to gain an ascendancy once more.

6. It is known to the Grand Master that several Masters of Lodges are openly violating express covenants in using Morris Mnemonic work in defiance of the edicts of the Grand Lodge. Their names are in his possession, and the reason for allowing them to pursue their own course, after their solemn pledge in writing to adhere to the edicts of the Grand Lodge, will be stated in his address to that Grand Body.

7. It may be asked, is this general among such Lodges as were regarded as being under Conservator control? With some of them we can confidently say, it is not. With others, we know that it is. Others are believed to be inclined that way. But how general this movement is, at this present writing, the Grand Master is unable to say. But it is extensive enough to desire, as the Grand Master most earnestly does, a full attendance of all the Lodges. This alone will prevent any interruption at the coming Grand Communication, for the only hope of these disaffected brethren is in a thin attendance. The Craft, in sentiment, are true and loyal; let them be so in action.

8. Any attempt to subvert or overthrow the established orders and edicts of the Grand Lodge—orders and edicts in force since 1845, re-affirmed from time to time, never repealed or modified, but more fully stated or re-enacted at the Grand Communication last October—will be regarded as a criminal attempt to open the sluices of agitation and strife; a morbid anxiety for confusion and violence instead of harmony and brotherly love; a wilfull effort to sow the seeds of dissension, and a manifest determination to *rule or ruin*.

Whoever makes any such attempts at this time, when the Craft should be at harmony with one another, will be regarded and treated as an emissary of the Chief Conservator, for whom they would override every obligation of fidelity to their Grand Lodge. The actors in certain scenes in Grand Lodge last October are known and marked; let them act wisely; their safety consists in silence.

9. The Grand Master has not made that progress in work which is desirable; the reasons have been partially stated heretofore; they will be fully stated in his forthcoming address. In the meantime, he proposes to say that permission cannot be granted throughout the British Empire, this Union and Canada, are only waiting for a termination of our national difficulties to move with authoritative force toward an universal system of lectures and work wherever the English language prevails.—And inasmuch as lectures and work are not Masonry, but adjuncts and helpers, let our brethren wait for "time, patience and perseverance" to bring about this desirable end.

10. We have written and published this article at the express desire of the Grand Master.

Our Visit to New York.

We do not remember to have had any introduction to Bro. Holmes, Bro. Gibson or Bro. Church.

The first is now D. G. Master, and was chairman of an important committee. No brother on the floor impressed us so favorably with his perfect ease and dignity of manner, distinct enunciation and clear statements in his reports as did Bro. Holmes.

We heard but little said of Bro. Gibson, while we were there, but it has been respresented to us by one who knows, that Judge Gibson is one of the ablest men in New York.

Bro. Church has long been Grand Treasurer, and is always elected by a rising vote.

We shall not soon forget the courtesies of Bro. Hebbard, one of the Grand Marshals, and a son of the celebrated Past Grand Secretary of that name. We wished very much to take the elder by the hand, but did not see him.

Past Grand Master Jenkinson, who presided at the election of Grand Master, would be noticed anywhere. Genial, frank and a gentleman. When the difficulties in New York were settled, our M. W. Bro. was presiding over the so called Phillips' Grand Lodge. Those old differences are no longer so. The same brethren then at variance always met as courteous gentlemen while at variance—they meet and part now as brethren should. So may it ever be.

We noticed upon the floor, a brother of John W. Simons, who is a very fine, clear and eloquent speaker. His remarks in behalf of the hall and asylum fund, were admirable. He got a large vote for Deputy Grand Master. We think he will reach the Grand East.

Bro. Woodruff, Master of one of the city Lodges, is quite an able member. He fell in with the Conservators for a while, but got terribly tired of both their work and company. He was neither slow nor cautious in giving us his views of wholesale Masonic beggars and begging.

The Grand Lodge, as a body, with their jewels and clothing, was an imposing sight. It is in all respects an able array of men. Their youthful Grand Master is an embodiment of the intelligence, progress and perceptions of the age. He displays consummate wisdom in adhering closely to time honored customs, in guarding the Masonic portals, and in expounding the law. Looseness and unfinished work are no part of his character. When we pray for peace and harmony in New York, we always feel that we are praying for the peace and harmony of all our Jerusalem.

Hotels.

The large attendance upon our Grand Lodge, has usually taxed our hotels to their utmost capacity—sometimes beyond. We feel quite confident that the brethren who attend this year will find comfortable quarters.

The St. Nicholas, kept by Messrs. Spoesler & McCreery, has been greatly enlarged, has added many rooms for guests and families, finished and fitted up as well as the rooms at our best Chicago or St. Louis hotels, and the whole house is being refitted, and will soon be in every particular. This Hotel has the usual surroundings for ease, comfort and pleasure. Bro. Spoesler is a member of Macon Lodge No. 8, and Bro. McCreery of Tyrian, and Masons always get a Mason's welcome at this popular Hotel.

The well known Chenery House, kept by Messrs. Chenery & Son, both members of Central Lodge, can accommodate families or single guests to a large extent, and the proprietors spare no pains to render their guests comfortable. As the Grand Lodge will hold its meeting at the Representatives Hall, both the Chenery and St. Nicholas, situated on the same block, are almost within a stone's throw of the Capitol and the Chicago and Alton depot.

The Manning House, kept by Bro. Siemens, another member of Tyrian, has enlarged facilities for guests, and is well kept. It is situated near Masonic Hall, and within easy walking distance of both Railroad depots.

The American House, is still kept by Mr. Gray, and is pleasantly situated near the State House Square. It is a good House.

The New England House is situated near the Chicago and Alton depot, and we hear it well spoken of.

The Owen House, a few steps from the Chenery, can keep quite a number of guests.

Our brethren who design attending upon all the Grand Bodies, will do well to come to the city on Saturday, or as early as Monday morning.

A portion of the Grand Lodge Committees will be in active session all day Monday at Masonic Hall, and the Stewards will be fitting up the Representatives Hall, where our brethren can get information as to hotels, boarding-places, sight-seeing, or business. Let our brethren also bear in mind, that when hotel keepers have done their very best, yet large crowds are a heavy tax upon their accommodations, their patience, care and servants. Give and take.

The Political Nominations.

Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson are the candidates of the Administration party for President and Vice President; George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton are the candidates of the Democratic party; and John C. Fremont and John B. Cochrane, of the Independent or Radical party. Mr. Lincoln is the present incumbent. Gen. McClellan is Scn. Major General; Gen. Fremont was the unsuccessful competitor of Mr. Buchanan. Gov. Johnson was formerly Senator from Tennessee; Gen. Cochrane was, perhaps is now, a member of Congress from New York, and Mr. Pendleton is a member of Congress from Cincinnati. Gen. McClellan, so far as we know, is the only Mason among them.

The Administration ticket in this State is as follows: Gen. R. C. Oglesby, of Decatur, for Governor; Wm. Bross, of the Chicago *Tribune*, for Lt. Governor; Sharon Tyndale, of Belleville, for Secretary of State; Orlin H. Miner, of this city, for Auditor; James H. Beveridge, of DeKalb, for Treasurer; Newton Bateman, of this city, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Samuel W. Moulton, of Shelbyville, for Congress at large. Of these, Mr. Bateman is Master of Central and Mr. Miner of Tyrian, both in this city: Mr. Moulton is a member of Jackson Lodge, and Mr. Tyndale is said to be a Mason.

The Democratic ticket is as follows: James C. Robinson, of Clark, for Governor; S. Corning Judd, of Fulton, for Lt. Governor; Wm. A. Turney, of this city, for Secretary of State; John Hise, of Ottawa, for Auditor; Alexander Starue, of this city, for Treasurer; John P. Brooks, of this city, for Superintendent of Public Instruction; and James C. Allen, of Crawford, for Congress at large. The three last are present incumbents. Mr. Robinson is now a member of Congress and member of Marshall Lodge; Mr. Brooks is a Royal Arch Mason. [illegible] A few words to our brethren. As in religion, so in politics, you represent every shade of opinion. An exciting time, such as we have never seen, is upon us. How much higher the waves of excitement may rise, God only knoweth. We entreat all of you to act as reasonable, charitable men, and as just and upright Masons. We ask you to hear in mind, that the first lesson you are taught as Masons, is to subdue your passions. You can not act wisely—no man can—in great excitement or anger. Conscientious men when excited, mean to act rightly and honestly, but often act wrongly. Keep cool under all circumstances. Be not concerned in, but discourage, for your own sakes—for the sake of history—for the sake of the public good, all violence, all mobs, all interference with the freedom of opinion—freedom of speech—freedom of the press, and the purity of the ballot box.

Proceedings

Of a Joint Committee of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America, and the Grand Encampment of Ohio, with a Preliminary History.

At the twelfth meeting of the General Grand Encampment of the United States, at Lexington, Kentucky, in September, 1853:

On motion of Sir Knight A. G. MACKEY, a committee was appointed, consisting of Sir W. B. HUBBARD, G. G. Master; Sir Knights CHARLES GILMAN, C. W. MOORE, WM. T. COUCH, and A. G. MACKEY, to sit during the recess, and to report, at the next triennial meeting, such amendments to the Constitution as they might think expedient, and such changes in the organization, as will make the Order in this country conform more completely to the system of Ancient Knights Templar.

At the thirteenth meeting of the General Grand Encampment, at Hartford, Connecticut, in September, 1859, on the first day of the meeting, the M. E. General Grand Master announced that the Committee had the revision of the Constitution under consideration; that Sir ROBERT MORRIS had added the Committee "with his usual untiring zeal," and suggesting his addition to the Committee.

On motion of Sir CHARLES GILMAN, Sir ROBERT MORRIS was added to the Committee.

On the same day, Sir ROBERT MORRIS, from that Committee, reported a Constitution in an amended form, which was read at length, made the order of the day for Thursday, then next, and ordered to be printed.

On Thursday, September 11th, the Grand Body proceeded to the consideration of the special order, and continued to consider it, at times, until the 15th, when, after many amendments had been made, on motion of Sir Wm. T. COUCH, the Constitution was unanimously adopted.

This new Constitution changed the nemenclature of the Grand Body itself, of the State Grand Bodies, and Local Bodies, and the titles of all the officers.

These changes were unsatisfactory to some of the State Grand Bodies, and they declined to conform to the requirements of the Constitution thus adopted, especially the Grand Encampment of Ohio, in which the subject of some reconciling action was agitated at every meeting, until October last, when a [illegible] was passed appointing a Committee, consisting of Sir Kent Jarvis, Sir Wm. B. Theall, and Sir Heman Ely, and suggesting that a Committee be appointed on the part of the Grand Encampment of the United States; said joint Committee to be charged with the duty of considering the points of disagreement between those bodies, and, so far as may be practicable, reconciling the same, and report to their respective bodies, etc.

A copy of the resolution, duly certified, was sent to the Grand Master, Sir R. B. French, who, expressing his deep anxiety that the disagreement in question should be reconciled, proceeded to appoint a Committee on the part of the Grand Encampment of the United States, as follows, viz: Sir John W. Simons, of New York; Sir Solomon D. Bayless, of Indiana; and Sir Ezra L. Stevens, of the District of Columbia.

The members of both Committees were, by order of the M. E. Grand Master, officially notified of his action by the Recorder, and, by agreement, fixed upon Wednesday, June 1, 1864, as the time, and Washington City as the place, of meeting. On that day all the members of the Committee assembled at the office of the Grand Master in the Capitol of the United States.

[illegible] Committee was organized.

In conformity with a resolution of the Grand Encampment of the State of Ohio, adopted at an order of the Most Eminent Grand Master of Knights Templar of the United States of America, a Joint Committee of the Grand Encampment of Ohio, met at the office of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, in the Capitol of the United States, at 10 o'clock A. M., its object being to reconcile the differences existing between said Grand Bodies.

The following Knights were present:—

Sir B. B. French, Sir John W. Simons, Sir Sol. D. Bayless, and Sir Ezra L. Stevens, on the part of the Grand Encampment of the United States; and Sir Kent Jarvis, Sir Wm. B. Theall, and Sir Heman Ely, on the part of the Grand Encampment of Ohio.

On motion of Sir John W. Simons, the M. E. Grand Master, Sir B. B. French, was unanimously invited to preside over the meeting, and to participate in its deliberations.

On motion of Sir E. L. Stevens, Sir Heman Ely was chosen Secretary.

On motion of Sir Kent Jarvis, Sir Knights Simons and Theall were appointed a committee to prepare business matter to be submitted to the meeting.

Adjourned to meet at 4 o'clock P. M. to-day.

AFTERNOON.

The Committee met according to adjournment, at 4 o'clock.

Sir Knight Theall, from the Committee appointed in the morning to prepare business, reported a series of resolutions, which, after mature deliberation, and a full and free interchange of sentiment, conducted with true Knightly courtesy and fraternal feeling, were modified to read as follows:

Resolved, As the unanimous opinion of this Joint Committee, that the sole and entire jurisdiction and government of the Order of Knights Templar, in the civil jurisdiction of the United States and the Territorial Districts thereof, belongs to and are properly exercised by the Grand Encampment of the United States, until State, District, or Territorial Grand Encampments or Commanderies shall have been duly established by authority of the said Grand Encampment of the United States: and that thenceforward such jurisdiction and government, within the designated geographical limits, devolve, in all their entirety, upon such local Grand Encampments or equivalent bodies, and are properly exercised by them, subject to the provisions of the constitution of the National Grand Encampment: and that no change in the Constitution of the Grand Encampment of the United States, interfering with the powers of state Grand Encampments or Commanderies, or adding to the powers of the National Grand Body, ought to be made until such change shall have been approved by a majority of State Grand Bodies.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Joint Committee, after fraternal communication and consultation, that while every means should be adopted by the National Grand Body, to forward the interests and preserve and defend the authority of the State Grand Commanderies, it is also the duty of all State Bodies to unite in a cordial support of the Grand Encampment, in obedience to its Constitution, until lawfully changed, and in upholding it as the representative of chivalric Masonry in the United States of America.

Resolved, That it be recommended to amend Section 3 of Article 1 of the Constitution of the Grand Encampment of the United States, so as to provide—The style and designation of the Grand Master is 'Most Eminent;' that of the other officers 'Right Eminent;'" and that corresponding changes be made in the designation of the officers of State Grand Commanderies.

Resolved, That it be recommended to amend Article 2 of Section 2 of General Regulations, by adding thereto as follows:—2d Knights of Malta.—Which Article, as so amended, will read: "The rule of succession in conferring the Orders of Knighthood shall be as follows:—1st, Knight of the Red Cross; 2d, Knight Templar; 3d, Knight of Malta."

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Joint Committee be requested to cause the action of the Committee to be printed, and early disseminated among the Order in the United States, and that he be requested to send a printed copy to each member of the Committee.

Pending the question on the adoption of the foregoing resolutions, the Committee adjourned until to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2D, 1864.

The Committee met at 10 o'clock, A. M., according to adjournment.

The foregoing resolutions were read and further considered, and unanimously adopted.

Previous to adjournment, the Joint Committee, deeming it eminently fit and proper, as individuals representing various Grand Masonic Bodies in the United States, that an expression of sentiment from them, relating to the present condition of our country, and the relations and obligations which are recognized as binding upon all true Free Masons, must certainly be unanimously assented to, and adopted the following preamble and resolutions presented by Sir Knight Jons W. Simons, of New York, to which the signature of each member of the Committee was attached, viz:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2, 1864.

The Joint Committee representing the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States and the Grand Commanderies of Ohio, Indiana, New York and Subordinates in the District of Columbia, having satisfactorily and fraternally adjusted matters of difference concerning the administration of the Order of Masonic Knights Templar, feel called upon to give expression to the feelings suggested by the scene of their labors, the Capitol of the United States, and the circumstances which affecting our whole country, of necessity affect them: therefore:

Resolved, That for ourselves, and in behalf of the Order we have the honor to represent, we declare our uncompromising loyalty to our country, and our undying devotion to the inseparable union of the Sixties comprising it.

Resolved, That we earnestly look forward to the time when the storm of war shall have passed away; when the misguided of our brethren shall have trampled under foot the direful heresy that now blinds them; and when, with us, they shall again hail the starry banner of the Republic as the rich legacy of the fathers and the inviolable panoply of every American citizen.

Resolved, That as Templars we should extend the point of mercy to a fallen foe. We stand ready to open the way of fraternal and knightly reconciliation, when reason shall have resumed her throne, and fealty and allegiance to the government of our whole country shall be acknowledged and acted upon by all our fellow-citizens.

B. B. FRENCH,
Grand Master of Knights Templar of the United States.
JOHN W. SIMONS,
Com'r of Knights Templar of the District of Columbia.
SOL. D. BAYLESS,
Past Grand Commander of Indiana.
HEMAN ELY,
Past Grand Master of Ohio.
E. L. STEVENS,
Past Grand Commander of the District of Columbia.
WM. B. THEALL,
Past Grand Master of Ohio.
KENT JARVIS,
Grand Master of Ohio.
P. G. Com'r of N. Y., G. Treas. G. Encampment of U. S. A.
JOHN W. SIMONS,
P. G. Master of N. Y.
G. Master of K. T. of the U. S. of America and Chrm'n.
A. G. MACKEY,
Com'r Columbia Commandery, Washington, D. C.

The Joint Committee having concluded their labors, adjourned *sine die*.

HEMAN ELY, *Secretary*.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, }
CITY OF WASHINGTON, June 4, 1864. }

To whomsoever this may come:

In accordance with one of the foregoing resolutions, I have caused the foregoing introduction and the proceedings of the Joint Committee to be printed, and I herewith forward the same to you, expressing the hope that the proceedings of the Committee, so happily and so unanimously concluded, may lead to a perfectly harmonious settlement of all difficulties existing between the Grand Encampment of the United States and State Grand Bodies.

B. B. FRENCH,
Grand Master of Knights Templar of the United States.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS,
A. F. & A. MASONS,

As published from year to year from the organization until

THE GRAND LODGE OF RECOVERY,

HELD AT

Springfield, April, 1851,
WITH

ACCOMPANYING NOTES BY THE EDITOR.

[October 4, 1841.]

The Grand Lodge shall have power to constitute new Lodges by letters patent, under their seal.

To establish a uniform mode of working throughout the State strictly adhering to the ancient landmarks, usages and customs of Masonry. And in furtherance of this desirable object, it shall be the duty of the Grand Master, or some well informed brother by him appointed, occasionally to visit every subordinate Lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, to lecture and instruct the brethren, and to correct such errors as may have obtained among them. To require from several Lodges under their jurisdiction such annual dues as they may deem necessary, to be appropriated for the benefit of the Craft.

To hear and determine all appeals from subordinate Lodges, and to decide all disputes between the different Lodges under their jurisdiction.

To demand such fees as may be deemed just and reasonable, upon granting charters constituting new Lodges.

To make such By-Laws as may be necessary for their good government, and not inconsistent with this Constitution.

And to do all things heretofore accustomed to be done by other Grand Lodges, which are within the ancient landmarks and usages of the craft.

No alteration shall take place in this constitution, except in the manner following: Every amendment shall be proposed in writing at a regular communication of the Grand Lodge; a fair copy of which shall be sent by the Grand Secretary to each of the subordinate Lodges, who shall pass or reject the same, and certify their proceeding at the next regular communication: when, if it appear that two-thirds of the subordinate Lodges have agreed to pass the same, it shall become a part of this constitution.

BY-LAWS.

SECTION. 1. The annual meetings of the Grand Lodge shall be held in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday of October, at which time the Grand Officers shall be elected and appointed, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution.

§ 2. No brother admitted as a visitor during the session of the Grand Lodge, shall be permitted to vote on any subject before, nor to speak on any subject without the leave of the M. W. Grand Master.

§ 3. No member shall be eligible to the office of Grand or Deputy Grand Master, unless he shall have passed the chair in some regular Lodge, unless it be in cases of emergency.

§ 4. In case the chair of the Grand Lodge shall become vacated by death, resignation or otherwise it shall be filled by the Deputy Grand Master, and in case any other office becomes vacated by death, resignation removal or otherwise, the Grand Master for the time being, shall fill such vacancy.

§ 5. Every Lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall at each Grand Annual Communication, deliver to the Grand Secretary, a list of the officers and members of their Lodge, also, a list of the initiations, admissions, deaths, removals, suspensions and expulsions of members, and rejections of candidates, with the respective dates, signed by the Master and attested by the Secretary.

§ 6. No letter, or warrant of dispensation, shall be granted for the formation of a new Lodge, but upon the petition of at least seven known and approved Master Masons, in which their first Master and Wardens shall be accompanied by a recommendation from the Lodge nearest to the place in which the new Lodge is to be holden.

§ 7. For every letter, or warrant of dispensation, for the formation of a new Lodge, there shall be paid into the Grand Treasury, the sum of fifteen dollars; and for every Charter or Constitution, the sum of five dollars, and the further sum of two dollars in addition, to be paid to the Grand Secretary, which said sums, respectively, shall be paid before the delivery of the warrant or charter. And in all cases where the seal of the Grand Lodge is required to be affixed, there shall be paid by the applicant, to the Grand Secretary the sum of two dollars.

§ 8. Every Lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, shall pay into the Grand Treasury the sum of twenty five cents, annually, for each member thereof, as a Grand Charity fund, and a further sum of fifty cents annually for each member belonging to their Lodge at the time of making their Grand Annual Communication: PROVIDED that no Lodge shall pay a less sum than five dollars, exclusive of the contribution for charity. And the Master and Wardens, or representatives of any Lodge, shall not take their seats in the Grand Lodge until all their dues be paid, and the Treasurer's receipt therefor be produced; and in case of the neglect or refusal of any Lodge to pay the same, at or before the next communication thereafter, unless reasonable excuse be offered, such Lodge shall be stricken off the books of the Grand Lodge, and their warrant or charter, considered null and void; but, on proper application to the Grand Lodge, making due returns, and paying off dues, they may be restored to their former rank and privileges, if the Grand Lodge shall judge proper.

§ 9. [illegible] shall be the duty of the Grand Treasurer to lay before the Grand Lodge, at each Grand Annual Communication, all his accounts for inspection and adjustment, and shall immediately pay over to his successor any balance, which may be found due from him to the Grand Lodge, together with all the books, papers and documents belonging to his office.

§ 10. All appeals from any subordinate Lodge shall be in writing, and left with the Grand Secretary, and the appellant shall give the other party at least one month's notice thereof, or otherwise the Grand Lodge shall not proceed to hear and determine the same.

§ 11. When any brother is excluded from any subordinate Lodge for mal-practices, information thereof shall be sent to the Grand Lodge, and all the Lodges under this jurisdiction, as soon as convenient; but no Lodge within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, nor any member thereof, shall publish, or in any manner make public, the suspension or expulsion of any member, except it be to the fraternity or within the walls of a Lodge, but nothing herein contained shall prevent the Grand Lodge giving publicity to such expulsion, should they deem it proper to do so.

§ 12. In all cases of the suspension, or expulsion or restoration of a member, two-thirds of the votes of the members present shall be required, and in all cases of the restoration of a Mason suspended by any Lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge the same majority shall be required. No expelled Mason shall be restored to the privileges of Masonry, except by a vote of the Grand Lodge, and such restoration shall not reinstate him in membership in the Lodge from which he was expelled, without the unanimous consent of the members thereof.

§ 13. The Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, for the time being, or a majority of them shall be a standing committee of charity, under whose direction the grand charity funds shall be distributed.

§ 14. Upon the demise of any Lodge within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, the last Secretary and Treasurer of the said Lodge, shall within six months thereafter, surrender to the Grand Secretary all the books, papers, jewels, funds and furniture of the Lodges demised.

§ 15. Every Lodge within this jurisdiction may exercise all the rights of discipline over Masons (not members thereof, or of any other Lodge,) who reside in the immediate vicinity of such Lodge, so far as may relate to the conduct and behaviour of such Masons, whilst resident in the vicinity of such Lodge.

§ 16. No alteration or amendment shall take place in these By-Laws except in the following manner. Every amendment shall be proposed in writing at a regular communication of the Grand Lodge, which shall be spread upon the minutes and printed with the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, and if a majority of the voters at the next regular communication shall agree to the same, it shall become a part of these By-Laws.

§ 17. The Grand Master shall, on the first day after the organization of the Grand Lodge, at each annual communication, appoint the following standing committees, viz:

A Committee on Returns and Work of Lodges—To consist of three members, to whom shall be referred all the returns and work of subordinate Lodges, and whose duty shall be to examine the same, and report to this Grand Lodge.

A Committee on Petitions and Grievances—To consist of three members, to whom shall be referred all appeals to this Grand Lodge, and all petitions for new Lodges.

A Committee on Finance and Accounts—To consist of three members, whose duty shall be to examine and report on all accounts to them referred, and examine and report on the financial condition of the Grand Lodge; and

A Committee to Examine Visiting Brethren—To consist of two members.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS, AT ITS SECOND GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION, BY J. A. M'DOUGALL.

BRETHREN: The occasion which has brought us together is one of deep and imposing interest. We are here the representatives of an institution, about the temples of which have whistled the winds of more than thirty centuries; assembled as was the wont of the brotherhood of old, to repolish the jewels of our faith, and brighten the links of that mystic chain, that unites in the sympathies of friendship, in the practice of charity, and in the cultivation of virtue, the scattered members of our order throughout the world.

Who is there that can look along the line of receding ages, back to the time when the world's history fades into the dim obscurity of the long forgotten past, and behold emerging from that obscurity, with the first rays of dawning light, the broad foundations of our institution; and watch its gradual extension, until within its walls are found citizens of every nation—votaries from every shrine, all speaking one common language, the language of truth, of virtue, and of friendship; and then remember that this time-consecrated edifice has had no dependence upon physical existences—no association with political power—no connection with particular creeds; but was erected of the material of moral principle; by the labors of immaterial thought? Who is there, I say, that, with the mind's eye, can take in this vast conception, and his pulse not throb, and his soul swell within him as he contemplates the sublime reality.

Time, the destroyer, in his eternal and continued work of devastation, has swept over cities; and the sands, of what once were gardens, but now are deserts, cover them; the prone column, the broken obelisk, the mouldering pile, furnish the only memento of their forgotten founders; empires after empires have grown into power and dwindled into nothingness; generation after generation have lived and flourished, and ceased to be. Physical man and his physical works are alike ephemeral; but the works of the eternal mind partake of its own indestructible essence. Thus, while the chisel of Praxiteles has left no trace upon the things that be, of the perfection of his art; the strains of the old blind man of Scio are, to many, as familiar now as when he himself struck his harp in the presence of his favorite heroes. Thus, while the beautiful fabric, which the Poet of Israel erected to his God, has been dust for ages, the music of his song still lingers upon the lips of thousands.

But all the productions of thought, all the creations of intellect, have not the like claim to immortality. Of the achievements of the human mind, as of the workmanship of the human hand, man naturally seeks to preserve that which is most perfect, most beautiful, and most pure. Thus the subtle and mischievous speculations of the ancient sophists were forgotten, with the schools in which they were taught; while the beautiful and profound philosophy of Socrates, Plato and Aristotle, yet lives on the page of learning, and in the admiration of its votaries. Thus the religions, which stained their altar stones with the blood of human victims, are remembered only with horror; while that faith, which asks as the only fitting sacrifice to the Omnipotent, the aspirations of a pure and unpolluted heart, is becoming the religion of the world. And thus, for all these reasons, while empires have been creating and crumbling; false religions been promulgated and forgotten; while time has crumbled all that was physical into dust, and consigned most that was intellectual into oblivion; this institution has continued a connected and prosperous existence. The stormy surge of time, dashing against its whitened walls, but only rendering them more purely white. The revolutions of the earth shaking all other institutions to their fall, but only settling the foundations of this more firmly. It has stood for three thousand years, and stands now, *fitting and glorious emblem of the immortality of truth and virtue.*

To those, ignorant of the character of our order, this may seem but the veriest rhapsody—but unmeaning sound, signifying nothing. To the Mason, however, they are old, familiar truths; he need not be told of the antiquity of Masonry, he already knows it. He need not be told of the purity of its principles, he has already felt it. But aside from the lessons taught in our temples, the inquisitive

and curious may learn the truth of all my observations from recorded and veritable history.

It was one of the peculiarities of ancient learning that it was taught in secret, and taught by symbols. The instructions thus inculcated were never reduced to writing, but registered only upon the tablets of the memory of the initiated; such was the case in the schools of the Gymnosophists, and in the colleges of the Egyptian priesthood. In these institutions were taught, not only the mysteries of Religion and the maxims of Philosophy, but also the rules of art. From them, all the learning of the east derived its source; in them, existed the germ of the world's enlightenment.

The wise and magnificent Solomon had in his youth gathered the learning of the oriental world. In the language of inspiration, "His wisdom excelled the wisdom of the east country, and all the ... He is supposed to have ... not only master of the Egyptian mysteries, but familiar with the learning of the Persian and Chaldean Magii; and when he conceived the design of erecting the temple at Jerusalem, the learning thus acquired, he applied to the regulation, organization and instruction of those whom he engaged in the erection of that vast edifice; and was thus that of the builders of the Temple of ...omon, was established the first Lodge, properly Masons.

From the East, the learning of the craft was transplanted into Europe by Pythagoras. As was ...en the custom among the lovers of learning, that ...ilosopher spent a great portion of his life in travel; studied in the colleges of Egypt; visited th... Gymnosophists of India, and acquired the learning of the Magii. Attracted by the reputa...n for learning and wisdom, which had at that ...y placed Solomon first among the wise men of the East, he visited Jerusalem, where his own ...at reputation gave him access to all the institu...ions of that most remarkable people. Having ...uired all the learning of his age, he returned to ...native island; but finding its tyrant his enemy, ...stablished himself in Crotona, in Magna Grecia, ...here, adopting the Eastern mode of instruction, ...ught the rich and varied lessons acquired in ...many years of travel.

...uma Pompillius, the second Roman Sovereign, ...one of his disciples, and from him, acquired ...principles of government, philosophy and Woodward, ... him as one of the Ind............................ 1 00 Dockstadler, 19........... 1 00 ...y. After his accession Merryman, Hillsboro, ... institutions, he estab... ...d the "*Collegii Fabrorum*," or College of ...ers; introduced into it the organization and ...steries of the Hebrew Lodges, and endowed its ...embers with many privileges.. So high was the ...timate placed upon this institution by the Roman people, that they afterwards extended, recognized, and established those privileges by the laws of the twelve tables.

Thus patronized by the Government, similar institutions multiplied, and early became dispersed through all the provinces of the Roman State. They, as it were, cultivated the soil which the sword had gained, and where the Roman arms brought desolation and death, they erected the monuments, and taught the arts of a refined civilization. It is said that there was no town, at all important, no province, however distant, where members of these colleges did not exist, until the downfall of the Western and Eastern empires. Numbers of them accompanied each Roman Legion, and when the Roman power established itself in Britain, the extensive works there under... drew a large number of the craft to that remote Province; the same was the case in G..., Spain, on the Rhine and on the Danube. ...g the invasion and devastation of England, ...he Picts, Scots and Saxons, the order nearly ...ished in that country, but it continued to ...rish in France, Spain and the Greek Empire, and from these countries the Christian Saxon rulers re-introduced it into their territories.

In the seventh century, Athelstane granted to his brother Edwin, a charter for a Grand Lodge at York, which was then established, and that Prince became its Grand Master. This ancient temple, with its charter of twelve centuries, still continues in existence, and to it, all due allegiance ...s rendered; and from it all Masonic jurisdiction ...ginated, until the foundation of the Grand ...odge at London by its authority and consent in ...567.

During an age when science wandered not forth into the world's general darkness, when virtue was a word seldom used, save in the absurd refinements of the schoolmen, it was in these Lodges that the votaries of learning, truth and virtue trimmed their lone lamps in secrecy and silence.

During the reign of Henry the Sixth, the Bishop ...Winchester made a fierce, and for a time, a successful attack upon the fraternity. But that monarch, for the purpose of ascertaining its real character, was himself initiated into its mysteries, and so highly gratified was he with the pure morality and elevated principles inculcated, that he drew up in his own hand-writing a series of questions and answers, respecting the nature and tendency of Free Masonry, and vindicating the order from all the charges of its enemies. This manuscript was obtained from the Bodlein library by Locke, who transmitted it to the Earl of Pembroke with explanatary notes. Such was the character of those questions and answers that Locke after their inspection determined to join the order; he afterwards did so, and became one of its most distinguished members.

Were it not that it would exhaust ... strength and ... would please me to ... history of Masonry minutely through those ages in modern Europe, where, ever and anon, the spirit of the arch fiend seems to have been unchained and let loose, fitted for destruction. Times when intestine and foreign war ... all Europe one great battle field—suffice it, ... above the turbid waves of that ch... ment, of law, of religion, of all things, ... ark of Masonry rode tranquil, like the ark of old that floated in safety upon the surface of the stormy waters that swept the teeming earth with desolation. And, as of old, the dove returned to that ark bearing the olive leaf, and telling of a curse removed, and of a land at rest. So amid the struggles and corruptions of the old world, came the messenger to our temples bearing the olive leaf, and telling of a far off land beyond the swelling waters—a land upon which the God of heaven had lavished his blessings—a virgin land, unshackled by the prejudices of "damned custom"—a land in which virtue might replume her wings, and intellect assume her empire. And towards that land of promise, floated the ark of the Mason's hopes—there in the temples of freedom, erected her altars; and over all that fair land; and here! here! in this broad and fertile valley—here, where but yesterday the untaught son of the forest bent his knee toward the burning West, and, as the glowing sun veiled itself behind the gold and purple drapery of evening, worshipped in his fitting emblem, the Great Spirit of the universe; even here hath she erected an altar! Brethren, see ...at the offerings be pure—that the Altar f... ...brightly.

...t I might pause here—would that the re... ...country did not tell of that strange and ex...nary popular excitement, which, lashing itself into a political tempest, seemed to shake the walls of the Masonic edifice. But that tempest has now subsided, and it is vain to accuse the past. It may, indeed, have been a visitation wisely sent, and as the tempest serves to purify the atmosphere, it may have served to purify our temple. Masons are but men, and as too much prosperity may corrupt religion and debase morality—so it may taint the virtue of our order, and induce us to forget those pure and sacred lessons which it is the object of Masonry to teach, and the duty of Masons to practice.

The storm has passed over us—but the poison of its breath yet lingers in our moral atmosphere. Why is it? It is (with regret I say it,) because Masons have not sustained; and, not sustaining, have not vindicated the purity of their principles. And here let me sketch some of the lessons and duties inculcated by Masonry. And first: no Atheist can be a Mason. It is the duty of all, not only to recognize, but to reverence the great Architect of the Universe. To worship that Almighty Power,

"——At whose nod, from discord and from night
Sprang beauty and yon sparkling worlds of light."

He who can look forth upon the mysteries of creation, the teeming earth, which in that creation is but an atom; the infinity of worlds, which in their appointed orbits move on "through mazes eccentric; intervolved, yet regular;" discoursing in their united harmonies the music of the spheres, and as his soul aches, intoxicated with infinity, sees no being mightier than himself, who designed the stupendous whole, and by his power sustains its vast complexities—has shut his eyes upon a truth stamped upon the face of the Universe. The Mason, whatever land or whatever faith calls him her own, is taught to behold the finger of Deity in all the beautiful and mysterious designs of his creations. To him

The voiceless lips of flowers are living preachers—
Each cup a pulpit—every leaf a book:
Supplying to his fancy numerous teachers,
From loneliest nook.

'Midst cloistered boughs, each floral bell that swingeth,
And tolls its perfume to the passing air,
Makes Sabbath in the fields, and ever ringeth
A call to prayer.

Not to the domes, where cr...g arch and column
Attest the feebleness of ... hand;
But to that fane, most Ca... and solemn,
Which God hath plan...

To that Cathedral, b... as our wonder,
Whose quenchless lamps the sun and moon supply;
Its choir the winds and waves, its organ thunder,
Its dome the skies.

To the laws under which a Mason lives he is bound to yield obedience. To the government, he is bound to render his support. It is his duty, as a Mason, to be a good and faithful citizen. Towards his fellow men, he is taught to exercise those virtues so beautifully comprehended within the golden rule, "Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." Masons recognize all mankind as brethren; children of common parents; creatures of the will of one common God. They alone, from time, beyond which the memory of man furnishes no record, have recognized that great moral, as well as political truth, "that all mankind are born free and equal." Towards all, they are taught to extend a willing and a kindly hand; to protect the oppressed; to relieve the needy; to support the weak; to comfort and defend the widow and the orphan. They are taught to practice all the virtues, but above all, Charity.

The mystic tie that binds a Mason to a brother, is one that has its seat in the noblest, the purest, and the deepest feelings of our nature; while its obligations are subservient to those which he owes to his God, his country, and himself, they are of such power as to make all true Masons brethren—brethren, in the truest and deepest meaning of that sacred word; brethren, such as were David and Jonathan of old—bound together by the ties of a mutual confidence reposed, and mutual benefits received—bound together in the pursuit and practice of those virtues which palliate the ills, and smooth the rugged path of life.

Strange, strange it is, that an institution thus calculated to warm the breast of the patriot and the philanthropist with generous emulation, should have become the object of a spirit of persecution, that has had no parallel in the history of our country. A spirit that drank in the very gall of bitterness; which clothed itself in the very garments of destruction. A spirit, such as rankled in the bosom of Saul, when, on his way to Damascus, he breathed out threatenings and slaughter against the Disciples of the Lord. .... 4:45 a m

In all other countries, Masonry ha... .... 7:00 a m when nations prospered, and where m... flourished. In every land, where learning and virtue has arisen superior to intolerance and fanaticism, it has been supported by the wise, and patronized by the great. Why then, I ask, this fierce attack which has made its mark upon the history of the last half century? I will not speak of the demon of ambition that lurked beneath the priestly cloak of political Anti-Masonry. I will not say that those fierce partizans "stole the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in." I will suppose they did it in their ignorance, and meant it not for evil.

But let us examine, for a moment, the points at which they attempted to assail the institution. "The Masonic fraternity is a secret association" said they, "and all secret associations are necessarily corrupting." Now, what is a secret association? Is it a body of men in possession of certain secrets which cannot be divulged? If so, then the Masonic fraternity is no secret association. It has no mystery so sacred, but that every honest and upright man may become the possessor of it. The doors of the Masonic Lodges are now, and ever have been, open to all the good, and the virtuous, who now seek, or who have sought, to be initiated into the Masonic mysteries. To the base, the profligate and the vicious, only are they closed. Millions have entered, and I hope that millions yet may enter; nay, more, I would to heaven that the whole world were one great Masonic brotherhood, together practicing the precepts of our order. Then, indeed, would the Lion and the Lamb lie down together, and nations know war no more.

But aside from this, our association is one for the cultivation of virtue and friendship, and the works of charity. Are these pursuits such as men would advertise to the world? I know, that in this age of philanthropic effort and modest refinement, men have learned to improve on the practice of the ancient Pharisee; and although they may not now, as of old, be found in acts of self adulation at the corners of our streets, they are content to give, only when their names are to be emblazoned in the public prints and they heralded forth to the world as the very buds and blossoms of charity; and as their intoxicated vanity gloats over the sounding paragraph, in the thrill of conscious admiration dancing along their every nerve, they have their rich recompense for their charitable deeds. Not so with the Mason in his

charities. He practices them in secret; he calls no witness to admire the tenderness of his sympathies. Instead of seeking the gaping admiration of the multitude, he looks for his recompense in the smiles of an approving conscience, and in the favor of Him who, though he seeks to be worshipped in *secret*, has promised to reward them who worship him *openly*.

But, after all, what is there so obnoxious in the idea of a secret? Every individual bosom, as well as every family circle, is the repository of some, which it would be little less than profanity to expose to the gaze of the cold and the unsympathizing world. Societies, cabinets, governments, all have their secrets which should be as inviolate as those of our order. Our Legislature sits with closed doors; and the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution was in secret session, from its commencement until its close. Why, then, may not Masons have their secrets? Let those, who raise the objection, furnish an answer—I know of none.

Does any one answer me, that the secret obligations of a Mason are inimical to the principles of liberty, or the precepts of religion? Let me ask that man from whence he derived his information? Does he know that the charge is true? If not, let me refer him to the testimony of a galaxy of illustrious men—the purest christians—the most profound philosophers—the most devoted patriots, that ever blessed or dignified mankind.

Let me point him to Newton, the christian philosopher—the father of natural science! he, who weighed the planets in their spheres, and revealed the laws which sustain the order of the universe. He for whom was written the fitting epitaph,

> "Nature and all her works lay hid in night,
> God said, 'let Newton be!' and all was light."

To Locke, the philosopher, who first resolved the human mind into its proper elements, determined its fuctions and combined their action. The Christian who, not content with the analysis of thought, became the powerful and triumphant champion of his faith, and the Republican, whose bold and fearless attack upon the divine right of Kings, drew down upon himself a long and vindictive persecution.

Or, I will point him to the illustrious of his own [illegible] whose voice first sounded the alarum of war in our eastern colonies; whose own arm bore the first banner that ever dipped its crimson folds in the blood of the foes of American freedom. He, who upon the heights of Charlestown, *fitting altar!* offered up himself the first sacrifice for his country—the eloquent, the patriotic, the lamented WARREN.

To him the proscribed of tyrants; the sworn enemy of kings, whose bold hand first signed the great pledge of American Independence—the venerable HANCOCK.

To him, a brighter star than ever glittered in the coronet of Greece; a brighter star than ever glittered in the coronet of Rome; the brightest star that glitters in the diadem of nations. To him, the first in war, the first in peace, and the first in the hearts of his countrymen—WASHINGTON.

To him, who left the land of his fathers, the wealth he inherited, and, in the darkest and most perilous hour of our Revolutionary fortunes, sought our standard and followed it until victory rested upon its eagles, and then returned to shake the rotten and crumbling thrones of Europe with the notes of freedom—LAFAYETTE!

To Franklin the patriot, who in the day of danger stood foremost in his country's councils. The philosopher who, grappling with the tempest, despoiled the fearful element of its destructive artillery.

To the learned and venerable Marshall, the father of American jurisprudence.

To the names of Clinton, Livingston, Rittenhouse and a host of others.

And when I tell him that all of these illustrious names are inscribed as high on the records of Masonry as they are upon the scrolls of fame—that all were prominent members of our order—that when Warren fell he was the Grand Master throughout the colonies—that Washington founded a Lodge at Alexandria over which he presided until his death—that Marshall was for forty years, and until his death, Master of a Lodge—that Clinton was for many years at the head of the fraternity in the Union. And when I tell him further, that not an officer of the Revolution, from the degree of Major to that of Commander-in-Chief, but was a Mason, with one dark exception, that of Arnold—that during that eventful struggle, not a battle was fought, not a victory won, not a trophy gained, not a deed of fame emblazoned upon the face of the national escutcheon, but the name of Mason mingled with the remembrance; when I tell him all this, methinks the still living voices of those departed philosophers, statesmen, patriots and heroes, as they arise from closet council and ensanguine battle field, sufficient to still the voice of calumny forever.

What! an institution inimical to our Government to which Warren, and Hancock, and Washington, and their whole number of compatriots gave their encouragement and support? An association immoral or irreligious, which numbered Locke, Newton, Franklin, Rittenhouse, and Clinton among its members? A society over which Marshall and Livingston presided, require obligations inconsistent with the laws and institutions of our country? Does it require my voice to pronounce such imputations false? Does it need my efforts to prove that perjury and falsehood are not written upon the brow of these, the purest men that ever lived in the tide of times?

Does any man now ask me to name the Masonic obligations that he may judge for himself without th[illegible]n of authority? My answer is, th[illegible]on of the mysteries of our order. If he b[illegible]honest man; if he loves virtue, let him seek our temples; and if he does so in the true spirit, he will learn that to be a perfect Mason, is to be a perfect man—true to his God, his country and himself. He will be required to take no step—to give no pledge, of the nature of which he is ignorant: if he sees aught of evil, as he advances, he may return and none will prevent him. But let me say, and assure him, that not one of those steps will be other than such as Heaven and just men will approve.

Brethren: members of an order which time has rendered venerable—which virtue has consecrated—which genius has made immortal. If one, who is but an acolyte of your order, may use the language of monition, allow me to address myself to you. The tongue of slander has assailed us.

> "Slander, whose edge is sharper than the sword, whose tongue
> Outvenoms all the worms of Nile, whose breath
> Rides on the posting winds, and doth belie,
> All corners of the world."

When hurled against the pure and sacred precepts of our order—the barbed arrows of calumny must fall innocuous—let us seek, by regarding and practicing those precepts, to render ourselves invulnerable. As we look forth upon empires [illegible]

> "And in the vast, and the minute, behold [illegible] and
> The unambitious footsteps of the God
> Who gives its lustre to the insect's wing,
> And wheels his throne along the rolling world,"

let us reverently render up the homage due to his Omuipotence.

As we look around us, and behold the great family of man pursuing their thousand devious ways, let us remember that all are brethren—having one common origin—destined to one common end, and as our hearts expand with the usual sympathy, let its impulses be regarded as the dictates of duty. And, let us each for ourselves, remember that lesson which teaches, "that the path of virtue is the way to happiness." This simple truth is the great result of all the deductions of religion, and philosophy; and while it is your duty, as men, it is also your duty as Masons, to recognize its force. Follow then in the path of virtue—let your aspirations to Heaven be grateful as the incense—your love warm as its flame—your charity diffusive as its fragrance. Let your hearts be pure as the altar, and your conduct as acceptable as the offering—and thus you will become pillars of wisdom, strength and beauty, adorning and upholding the majestic edifice of Masonry—pillars upon which it will continue to stand, until that time, when amid the universal wreck, the dazzling brightness of the day, and the deep blue of the empurpled night shall fade.

> "When, like the baseless fabric of a vision,
> The cloud capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
> The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
> Yea all which it inherits, shall dissolve,"

when those who can meet the test of the Great Grand Master of the Universe, shall be clothed in the garments of immortality, and he permitted to enter that Lodge where He forever sitteth in the East.

Meetings of Grand Bodies.

The Grand Lodge will meet at the Representatives Hall, on Tuesday, October 4, at nine o'clock, A. M.

The Grand Royal Arch Chapter will meet at Masonic Hall in this city, on Fri day, the 7th day of October, at nine o'clock, A. M.

The Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters will meet at the same Hall, on the same day at six o'clock, P. M.

Bogus Masonry—Morris on the Rampage.

We learn from a source entitled to entire confidence, that, that arch-Masonic disturber and speculator, Rob. Morris, LL. D., (by his own creation,) having been foiled in his attempts to Conservatorize the American Craft, to his own pecuniary advantage, has entered into another bogus speculation by which to make the fraternity tributary to him. The speculation is neither more or less, than a formation of a partnership between the American Cagliostro, and Harry J. Seymour, of New York City, (the negotiator of the [illegible] treaty alleged to have been entered into between Marshal Magnan, and the Scald Miserables, or the Clandestine and document-forging Ineffable Masons of New York City;) and the stock in trade, is the patch-work, known as the Rite of Memphis.

For the better facilitating the levying of tribute, by distributing the light(?) of "Hermetic Philosophy" at a percentage on the Grand Master's profits, *Morris* is about to visit the Western States, and there deal it out to all who have a loose dollar to part with; just as he peddled out Androgynous Masonry, or his Conservator Mnemonics, &c.

Some weeks ago they caught some flats, and instituted "Zoroaster Senate No. 3," for which the *noodles* paid a round sum for the benefit of this so-called Masonic speculation. We deem it our duty to warn, not only our Western brethren, but all Masons, wheresoever dispersed, against investing in this enterprise, as the whole thing is a mere trap to catch unwary pilgrims in search of the [illegible] the only [illegible]ble for men who have [illegible] after to lend their names; [illegible] they have no [illegible] them, to allow them to be used, to an imposition of so un-Masonic a character.

There was in Paris, a body of men, who called themselves the Masonic Order of Memphis, who published a list of degrees, but beyond their tabular titles, the ritual had no existence. This body was closed by the police in 1847, but after the revolution of the next year, it reappeared, and was again suppressed, at the request of the Grand Orient, in 1851, as they were declared to be spurious Masons. In this city they profess to have a senate, but all the degrees were concocted from the odds and ends of other rites and manufactured to order, whereby the Grand Master pockets a handsome sum, which it is intended to increase through the instrumentality of Mr. Morris.

Those of our Occidental brethren who feel inclined to bask in the rays of these Oriental luminaries, and to patronize the pyramidical humbug of our modern "Egyptians," will probably *see more* than they ever dreamt of before in their psychology. Brethren of the West, be on your guard. Editors of the TROWEL and *Review* sound the alarm.—*New York Courier.*

Grand Lodges.

VERMONT.—Communication held at Bellow's Falls, January 13 and 14. LEVERETT B. ENGLESBY, of Burlington, re elected Grand Master, and HENRY CLARK, of Poultney, Grand Secretary. No proceedings come to this office in better condition, or displaying better taste than those of Vermont.

The next Communication will be held at Burlington, on the second Wednesday in January.

MARYLAND.—The Proceedings of May 1864 are at hand. That part of the proceedings which relates to the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, last October will be noticed hereafter.

Moneys received for Masonic Trowel from June 30 to August 31, inclusive.

FIRST VOLUME.

Lincoln, Columbus, O.	$ 50

SECOND VOLUME.

Lincoln, Columbus, O.	$ 50
Parmalee, Central City, Colorado T.	25
Storm, 322	$ 50
Allen, 255	1 10
Sinclair, 18	30

THIRD VOLUME.

Rowell, Chicago	1 00
Aunter, St. Heleus, Oregon	8 00
Fowler, Port Townsend, Wash. T.	20 00
Gregg, 60	1 00
Maj. Sturgiss, per Capt. Brown	1 00
Cocke, 50	1 00
Alexander 245	1 00
Whitaker 130	1 00
Rothchild, 130	4 00
Ballenger, Scottville	2 00
Young & Barrows, by Barnes 97	2 00
White, by Callender, Wesley City	1 00
Newman, Ft. Wayne, In.	1 00
Leitch. 77	1 00
Upp 199	1 00
Everett, North Weare, N. H.	1 00
Ball, 156	1 00
Woods 57	1 00
Mayer, Galesburg	1 00
Vise, Macedonia	1 00
Smith, 180	1 00
Dickenson, New London, Wis.	1 00
Cox, Barry, Mo	1 00
Brackett 71	1 00
Hancock 160	1 00
Sweet, Chicago	1 00
Lincoln, Columbus, O.	1 00
Kenaga, by Ashley, 389	1 00
Smith, 146	1 00
Wright, 149	1 00
Fenity, 197	3 00
Koeberlin, Freebourg.	1 00
Musgrove, 164	6 00
Warner, 127	3 00
Smith, 153	1 00
Washburn, 245	1 00
Ankrum, 154	1 00
Woodward, New Castlo, Ind.	1 00
Dockstadler, 19	1 00
Merryman, Hillsboro, Oregon	12 00
Parmalee, Central City, Colorado T.	1 00
Hawks, 78	1 00
Jones, Ramsay	1 00
Thompson, 341	1 00
Roper, Montezuma	1 00
Frederick, Aurora	1 00
Hewett, 155	1 00
Maj. Brown for Swanwick & Montague	2 00
G. Master, Richmond, Mo	10 00
Weir, 99	1 00
Schlierback, 226	1 00
Raynor, 47	1 00
Mooney, Kappa	1 00
Wilkins by Seaman, 110	1 00
Journey, 341	1 00
McPherson, 151	1 00
Billington & Gillette, Dawson	2 00
Spence, Farmington	1 00
Campbell 221	1 00
Hallerberg 290	1 00
Harris 275	1 00
Foster, St. Louis	1 00
Jones 203	1 00
Evans, Milton Mo	4 00
Gardiner, 185	1 00
Pratt by Bidle 163	1 00
Mitchell 325	50
Shanks 226	1 00
Tomer, Rochester	1 00
Watts 58	1 00
Bogardus, Ypsilanti, Mich.	1 00
Frick 113	2 00
Noyes 56	2 00
Maerdian, Alton	1 00
Wadsworth 354	3 00
Elrod 213	1 00
Kaiue 333	1 00
Carton 40	1 00
Lloyd, Minooka	1 00
Noble, Camp Point	1 00
Jacoby 43	1 00
Frouch 283	3 00
Advertizing 333	2 00
Hartwig 59	1 00
Advertizing 211	13 00
Advertizing 33	5 00
Advertizing 42	1 50
Advertizing 71	10 00
Buckmiller, Black Hawk Col. T.	1 00
Ashby 37	1 00
Roberts 213	1 00
Cory 199 by Hartmau	1 00
Johnston, Schenectady N. Y.	1 00
Yocum 140	1 00
Richie 154	1 00
Hibbard 63	1 00
Bradley, Lagrange, Ind	1 00
Arnold 40	55
Porter 37	1 00
Storm 322	2 00
Teitsort 152	2 00
Harbert 155	1 00
Whitney for two 333	2 00
Howe 173	1 00
Congdon 25	5 00
Cress, 98	50
Hannaman 66	1 00
Dusenbury by French 389	1 00
Cobb, Wyandotte Kan.	1 00
Willis 359	1 00
Wilson by Huy 272	1 00
Burnes 214	1 00
Barber 57	1 00
Hedenberg 44	1 00
Walling, Portland O'gn	5 00
Potter 327	1 00
Carman, Shokokon	1 00
Pierce 64	1 00
Cooke 308	2 00
Johnston for Sweeney 57	1 00
Cochran 257	1 00
Ross by Cogswell 195	1 00
McGillis, Chicago	1 00
Schusler by Staley 86	1 00
Plamondon by Himrod 211	45
Rudolf by Miller, Santa Fe New Mexico	65
Cabeen 113	1 00
Wycoff by Cabeen 113	45
Reid 43	1 00
Crary, N. Y. by Egan 211	1 00
Gibson, Chatham	1 00
Franklin, Chatham	45
Sawyer, Aurora	50
Calkin by Wade 40	1 00
Eussen, Nevada Col. T.	2 00
Voorheis Ft. Wayne In	1 00
Dodson, Dongola	4 50
Little 96	1 00
Wood 255	1 00
Ballery, Detroit Mich.	4 00
Whipple 298	1 00
Marsh, Lafayette Ind.	80
Smith 284	1 00
Crossett 301	1 00
Miner 40	1 00
Keyou 15	1 20
Goddard, N. Y.	1 00
Ragan by Irviu 17	1 00
Muir by Currier 43	43
Cloyes, Paxton	84
Cornell, Maroa	1 00
Mouroe 37	1 00
Cook, Mound City Kan	1 00
Casebolt, Odiu	4 00
Gross, Danville Ky	1 00
Kelly, Danville Ky	1 00
Bullard 316	50
McAlpine by O'Sullivan St. Louis	1 00
Staples 337	1 00
Ringer by Ownen's, Bloomfield Mo	1 00
Standing 287	1 42
Hutchiuson 78	1 00
Hawley 57	1 00
Lawrence 333	1 00
Philhower, New Middleton	84
Smith by Philhower	40
Middleton by Philhower	40
Ridenhour 150	1 00
Warren 270	1 00
Gaither, Pacific Mo	1 00
Alexander & Beal 116	2 00
Blue, Memphis Tenn.	41
Alsop 43	1 00
Webber 97	1 00
Armstrong & Clark 180	2 00
Tolson 307	3 00
Western Star Lodge 240	4 00
Alden. Portage City W	2 00
Moss by Washburn 245	1 00
Conrad by Dockstaler	1 00
Fey 335	2 00
Brady, Palmyra Mo	1 00
Chemung Lodge 258	2 00
Rev. W. S. Post, Vicksburg	5 00
Bollen for Wood, Newbern Iowa	1 00
Hawkins, Louisville, Ky	1 00
Toler 100	2 00
Weir 99	3 00
Carpenter, Centralia, Mo	2 00
Loomis, Farmington	1 00
Schellaugh, Now Oregon Iowa	1 00
Bayley by Harris 275	1 00
Maj. Brown for Anderson 361. Kerr 333 and 84	3 00
Kronkrite 170	1 00
Davidson by Armstrong	1 00
Frick for Glover 113	1 00
Jacobs for McCanitas Crab Orchard Mo	1 00
Blackwelder 51	1 00
Urich by McFarland 296	1 00
Wyanett Lodge 231	1 00
McDonald 112	1 00
Allison for 303	1 00
Ravault by Upton 245	1 00
Reed 245	1 00
Cogswell 195	2 00
Halladay 301	1 00
Myors, Ramsay	1 00
Bertholf 318	1 00
Smith 311	3 00
Fellowship Lodge, Lowell Mass	1 00
Keyon for Kelly 15	1 00
Hauna 206	1 00
Barber, Paxton	1 00
Kelley, Gov. Office	1 00
Davis, Murrayville	5 00

FOURTH VOLUME.

Carl, York Pa	1 00
Parmalee, Central City C. T.	1 00
Weir 99	1 00
Noble, Camp Point	1 00
Hancock 160	1 00
Plamondson by Himrod 211	55
Rudolph by Miller, Santa Fo N. Mexico	25
Wycoff by Cabeen 113	55
Franklin, Chatham	55
Gibson, Chatham	50
Lawyer, Aurora	50
Marsh, Lafayette Ind.	1 20
Keyon 15	1 80
Muir by Currier 43	57
Cloyes, Paxton	1 16
Kelly by Gross, Danville Ky	67
Staples 337	1 00
Standing 287	58
Philhower, New Middleton	16
Smith by Philhower	60
Middleton by do	60
Blue, Memphis Tenn.	59

THIRD & FOURTH VOLUMES.

Adams by Alexander 245	1 00
Hay 272.	2 00
Samuel for Dorris, Hibernia Mo	1 00
Mann 284	1 00
Johnson 216	10 00
Boles 148	4 00
Lacon Lodge 61	1 00
Koeberlin, Freebourg.	2 00

GREAT WESTERN,

From Quincy, Ills., and from Hamilton, opposite Keokuk, Iowa, to Toledo, Ohio.

GOING EAST.

Leaves Quincy	4:45 a m	4:55 p m
do Camp Point	5:40 a m	5:50 p m
do Hamilton	—— a m	3:05 p m
do Clayton	5:56 a m	6:05 p m
do Jacksonville	8:31 a m	9:03 p m
do Springfield	10:15 a m	10.40 p m
do Decatur	12:08 a m	12:20 p m
do Tolono	2:30 p m	2:12 a m
do State Line	4:25 p m	4:20 a m
do Lafayette	6:15 p m	6:15 a m
do Logansport	8:03 p m	8:05 a m
do Fort Wayne	11:20 a m	11:15 p m
Arrives at Toledo	4:10 a m	4:05 p m

GOING WEST.

Leaves Toledo	10:15 a m	11:20 p m
do Fort Wayne	3:00 p m	3:45 a m
do Logansport	6:40 p m	7:17 a m
do Lafayette	8:30 p m	9:00 a m
do State Line	10:20 p m	11:40 a m
da Tolono	12:30 a m	2:30 a m
do Decatur	2:20 a m	4:10 p m
do Springfield	4:20 a m	6:00 p m
do Jacksonville	5:52 a m	7:33 p m
do Clayton	8:29 a m	10:26 p m
do Camp Point	8:44 a m	10:45 p m
Arrives Quincy	9:40 a m	11:50 p m
do Hamilton	11:20 a m	———

TIME TABLE OF THE ST. L., ALTON & TERRE HAUTE R. R.

GOING EAST.

Leaves East St. Louis	7:00 a. m	4:00 p. m
do Altou Junction	8:02 a. m	5:00 p. m
do Pana	11:20 a. m	8:30 p. m
do Mattoon	1:05 p. m	10:15 p. m
do Paris	2:55 p. m	11:45 p. m
Arrives at Terre Haute	3:50 p. m	12:40 a. m

GOING WEST.

Leaves Terre Haute	12:10 a. m	12:50 p. m
do Paris	1:05 a. m	1:45 p. m
do Mattoon	2:40 a. m	3:25 p. m
do Pana	4:25 a. m	5:05 p. m
do Alton Junction	8:05 a. m	8:29 p. m
Arrives at East St. Louis	9:00 a. m	9.20 p. m

TIME TABLE OF THE R. R. FROM PEORIA TO LOGANSPORT.

GOING EAST.

Leaves Peoria	11:00 a. m	9:30 p. m
do El Paso	12:48 p. m	11 35 p. m
Arrives at Chenoa	———	12:35 a. m
Leavos Cbenoa	2:00 p. m	
do Gilman	3:42 p. m	
do State Line	4:48 p. m	
Arrives at Logausport	7.50 p. m	

GOING WEST.

Leaves Logansport	8:00 a. m	
do State Line	11:05 a. m	
do Gilmau	12 12 p. m	
do Chenoa	2:45 p. m	2.14 a m
do El Paso	3:58 p. m	3.35 a. m
Arrives at Peoria	5:35 p m	5:25 a. m

TIME TABLE OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS R. R.

GOING SOUTH.

	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leaves Chicago at	9:30 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
do Joliet at	11:25 A. M.	10:44 P. M.
do Chenoa at	2:05 P. M.	1:15 A. M.
Arrives at Bloomington	3:03 P. M.	
Leaves Bloomington	3.23 P. M.	2:15 A. M.
Arrives at Springfield	———	4:34 A. M.
Leaves Springfield	6:00 P. M.	4:54 A. M.
do Alton	9:15 P. M.	8:30 A. M.
Arrives at East St. Louis	10:30 A. M.	9:45 A. M.

GOING NORTH.

	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leaves East St. Louis	6:45 A. M.	4:30 P. M.
do Alton	8:00 A. M.	5:45 P. M.
Arrives at Springfield	———	8.50 P. M.
Leaves Springfield	11:40 A. M.	9:10 P. M.
Arrives at Bloomington	1:25 P. M.	———
Leaves Bloomington	1:45 P. M.	11:52 P. M.
Leaves Chenoa	2 45 P. M.	12:53 A. M.
Leaves Joliet	5.35 P. M.	3:55 A. M.
Arrives at Chicago	7:30 P. M.	5:30 A. M.

TIME TABLE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHICAGO BRANCH—GOING SOUTH.

Leaves Chicago	8·15 a m	9:30 p m
do Gilman	11:45 a m	1:05 p m
do Tolono	2 45 p m	3:47 a m
do Mattoon	4 35 p m	5 30 a m
do Odin	8 30 p m	9.30 a m
do Centralia	11:15 p m	10:15 a m
do Ashley	11 55 p m	12:00 a m
do Duquoin	12 55 a m	1:05 p m
do Carbondale	1:50 a m	2.00 p m
do Jonesboro	2:55 a m	3·10 p m
Arrives at Cairo	5:00 a m	5:00 p m

GOING NORTH.

Leaves Cairo	2·00 a m	12:00 m
do Jonesboro	4:00 a m	1:50 p m
do Carbondale	5:05 a m	2:58 p m
do Duquoin	6:10 a m	4:00 p m
do Ashley	7:18 a m	5:15 p m
do Centralia	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
do Odin	9·30 a m	7:10 p m
do Mattoon	12:50 p m	10:25 p m
do Tolono	2:45 p m	12:15 a m
do Gilmau	5:17 p m	4:45 a m
Arrives at Chicago	9:00 p m	7:00 a m

CENTRAL MAIN TRUNK—GOING SOUTH.

Leaves Dunleith	6:30 a m	8:50 p m
do Galena	7:20 a m	7:05 p m
do Freeport	10:00 a m	9:45 p m
do Dixon	11:35 a m	11:32 p m
do Mendota	1:25 p m	1:00 a m
do LaSalle	2:08 p m	1:44 a m
do El Paso	3:58 p m	3:35 a m
do Bloomington	4:45 p m	4:22 a m
do Decatur	6:55 p m	6:40 a m
do Pana	8:20 p m	8:05 a m
do Vandalia	9:38 p m	9:22 a m
do Sandoval	10:41 p m	10:25 a m
do Centralia	11:15 p m	11:15 a m
Arrives at Cairo	5:00 a m	5:00 p m

GOING NORTH.

Leaves Cairo	2:00 a m	12:00 m
do Centralia	1:00 p m	1:30 a m
do Sandoval	1:20 p m	1:50 a m
do Vandalia	2:41 p m	3:15 a m
do Pana	4:20 p m	4:55 a m
do Decatur	6:50 p m	6:35 a m
do Bloomington	8:40 p m	9:08 a m
do El Paso	9:35 p m	10:03 a m
do LaSallé	11:47 p m	12:12 p m
do Mendota	1:00 a m	1:25 p m
do Dixon	2:23 a m	2:47 p m
do Freeport	4:00 a m	4:35 p m
do Galena	7:20 a m	7:05 p m
Arrives at Dunleith	8:10 a m	7:55 p m

TIME TABLE OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

GOING EAST.

Leaves St. Louis	6:15 a m	1:30 p m	3:00 p m
do Sandoval	9.20 a m	1:30 p m	6:37 p m
do Odin	9:45 a m	4:55 p m	7:10 p m
do Xenia	a m	p m	p m
do Olney	a m	p m	p m
do Vincennes	1:55 p m	8:35 p m	11:00 p m
do Mitchell	5:05 p m	11:30 p m	2:10 a m
do Seymour	6:50 p m	1:20 a m	4:00 a m
Arrive at Cincinnati	11:30 p m	5:00 a m	8:20 a m

GOING WEST.

Leaves Cincinnati	7:15 a m	6:00 p m	7:40 p m
do Seymour	12:05 p m	10:50 p m	12:10 a m
do Mitchell	2:00 p m	12:50 a m	2:15 a m
do Vincennes	5:20 p m	4:10 a m	5:40 a m
do Olney	p m	a m	a m
do Xenia	p m	a m	a m
do Odin	9:30 p m	8:10 a m	10:00 a m
do Sandoval.	9:40 p m	8.20 a m	10:30 p m
Arrives at St. Louis	12:00 p m	10:58 a m	1:15 p m

New Advertisements.

FANCY BAZAAR
AND
GREAT VARIETY STORE,

ENTERPRIZE BUILDING, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

SMITH & BOTHERS, WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Toys, Fancy Goods, Notions, &c. Headquarters for Plaes and Fire Works. The only exclusive Notion House in the city. Orders solicited and promptly filled at small advance over Eastern prices.

July 15, 1864—6m.

MASONIC DEPOT.

THE SUBSCRIBER STILL CONTINUES his old business of furnishing

CLOTHING, REGALIA,
COSTUMES, AND
OTHER GOODS,

to Lodges, Chapters, Camps, Commanderies and brethren of the several orders of Masonry, Odd Fellows, Good Templars and kindred societies. Every attention will be given to filling orders, and on as reasonable terms as like articles can be purchased elsewhere.

J. A. BUSH.

PEORIA, ILL., June 10, 1864.

TO MASTER MASONS.

PLEASE SEE MY ADVERTISEMENT of Books.

I have also on hand Master Mason's Diplomas in Morocco tucks, to which I will put certificate and seal.....$2 00

PINS.

Beautiful black onyx, with gold square and compasses	3 50
Gold square and compasses	3 50
Fine gold square and G	3 50
Solid gold slipper	3 50
Solid gold trowel	3 50
Very superior gold sleeve buttons (per pair)	10 50
Signet gold ring	8 50
Vest Buttons, beautiful, per doz	1 25
Large square, compasses and G, enclosed in circle	3 50
Large square, compasses and G, enclosed in circle	3 00
Letter G, in circle	3 00
Beautiful letter G	3 00
Gold apron, ornamented with square, compass and G	3 00

I will also furnish on short notice—

Lambskin, embroidered satin and white satin aprons, worth from $1 50 to $15 each, according to trimmings and finish.

Scarfs, blue satin or velvet, worth from $5 to $20.

Gold and gold pins, such as G; Arch; Square, compasses and G., gold, in circle, or square and circle, and eyes in circle; Square and G. Hand, square and compasses; Bible, square and compasses.

Orders and correspondence promptly solicited.

HARMAN G. REYNOLDS.

TO LODGES.

PLEASE LOOK AT MY ADVERTISEment of books.

Rose-wood gavels, three in set	6 00
1 pair small columns	6 00
Secret ballot box with 30 ballots	6 00
Ballots, proportioned, $2 per 100 or 25 cents per doz.	
Scarfs, blue satin or velvet, worth from $5 to $20	3 00
2 pair blue Morocco slippers	3 00
Soft gavels	1 00
Tows	75
Winks	2 25
Visitor's books	2 25
Block books	2 25

I have made arrangements by which I can furnish, on short notice, ten officer's collars, with silver bullion, worth from $60 to $150.

Lamb skin, embroidered satin, and white satin aprons worth according to finish and trimmings from $3 75 to $15 each.

Collars from $8 to $12.

Scarfs from $5 to $25.

Jewels, 10 in set, from $30 to $150.

Squares, levels, plumbs, gauges, stands and lights, ashlars, stone hammers or gavels, &c.

Orders and correspondence promptly solicited.

HARMAN G. REYNOLDS.

TO CHAPTERS AND ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

I HAVE ON HAND ROYAL ARCH DIPLOMAS in Morocco Tucks.....2 00
Master Mason and R. A. Diploma, in Morocco Tucks 4 00

I will put my certificate and seal to the M. M. Diploma, and the seal to the Royal Arch.

Solid gold crown keystone breast pin	4 00
Solid gold keystone breast pin	4 50
Beautiful black onyx pin, with gold triangle	3 25
Mackey's Book of the Chapter	6 00
Beautiful new secret ballot box with 30 ballots	6 00
Books of Marks	6 00

Ballots, $2 per 100, or 25 cents per dozen, proportioned.

I will also furnish, on short notice,

Visitor's Books for Chapters

Nine dresses for Chapters with caps worth $125, $160, $200, and from $40 to $600, according to quality and order. And from $40 to $60, according to quality and ornaments; Ark and Furniture, $15 to $75; Breast Plate, $50 to $75; Branch Candlesticks, $25 to $60.

Royal Arch Aprons as prescribed by G. G. Chap.... 4 to 10
Silk Velvet Apron embroidered.....15 00
Silk Velvet Apron heavily embroidered.....20 00
Fine scarlet velvet collar.....7 00
Fine scarlet velvet collar, gold bullion fringe.....9 00
Best silk velvet collar, gold bullion fringe, splendidly embroidered.....15 00
Best silk velvet scarf, lace and bullion.....30 00
Best silk velvet scarf, heavy embroidered gold lace.....22 00
Best silk velvet scarf, worth respectively in sets, 25, 40, 55, and $60.

Orders and correspondence solicited.

HARMAN G. REYNOLDS.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

Mackey's Text Book, Masonic Jurisprudence	2 00
Mackey's Book of the Chapter	1 25
Mackey's Lexicon—every Mason should have it	2 50
Mackey's Manual of the Lodge, cloth	1 25
" " " sheep	3 00
Same, Morocco	3 00
Pocket Morocco Tuck Trestle Board	1 25
Rationale and Ethics of Free Masonry	1 25
Moral Design of Free Masonry	1 25
Books of Symbols	25
German Free Mason—an interesting narrative	
Outlines of Speculative Free Masonry, by Salem Town	20
Same in High Pieces	20
Masonic Harp	1 00
Vocal Manual	50
Masonic Harp	1 00
Histories of Initiation	1 25
Revelations of a square—rich, racy and interesting	1 25
History of Free Masonry	50
Preston's Illustrations of Masonry	1 25
Hutchinson's Spirit of Masonry	1 25
Light of the Temple	1 00
Mystic Tie	50
Mystic Tie—cloth	3 25
Mahoy's Tyne Masonic Guide, in leather	2 00
" " cloth	2 25
Cross' Temple's Chart	2 00
Cunningham's Templar's Chart	2 00
Scott's Keystone of the Masonic Arch	3 00
Oliver's Antiquities	1 25
Signet of King Solomon's, a tale for Templars	1 25
Constitution of 1723	50
Chase's Digest of Masonic Law—a good work	2 00
Webb's Pocket Manual—gentine	50
The Large Masonic Trestle Board	2 00
Calcott's Disquisition, leather and gilt	1 25
" in cloth	1 00
C. Moore's Outlines of the Templars	1 25
Ancient Charges	1 00
C. Moore's Leaders Masonic Biography	1 00
Mitchell's Templar's Tactics and Drill	1 00
Preston's Illustrations	2 25
Preston's Illustrations	3 75
Proposition books for Lodge use	1 25
Macoy & Sickles' Pocket Monitor	4 50
Mark Book for Chapters	2 25
Visitor's books for Lodge use	2 25
Block book for Lodge use	2 25
Orders for Lodge use—four quires, large	10 00
" " " small	6 00
Harris' Discourses	1 25
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From the books which I have on hand, and from those above named, adding thereto the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, libraries for the use of Lodges can be made up, worth $25, $40, $50, $60, or $75.

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H. G. REYNOLDS,
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The Free Mason's Magazine for August, is as entertaining as ever. We fully endorse the following: "Adoptive Masonry, is no Masonry. It is a snare, a delusion, a fraud on those who should be the last that Masons should practice deceit on. A mummery, unworthy the attention of those, who, were their whole time to be devoted to the attainment of a perfect knowledge of genuine Masonry, would yet fall short of the mark."

The Masonic Review for August has not come to hand. We miss its familiar, friendly face. How is it, Bro. Moore? You used to lecture us soundly, if you missed the Trowel.

The National Free Mason has not come to hand for several weeks. Previous to our remarks in the July number, we received one copy in exchange, and another from Grand Master French. Now, neither. We hope those who preach peace the loudest, will not be the first to take unnecessary offence. If they do, in this instance, what we gave as an opinion, will, to us, become a verity.

The Saturday Evening Courier keeps its Masonic Department in capital trim. We take this opportunity to return our sincere thanks to the publisher and Bro. Tisdall for the handsome notice of the presentation affair. The speech of Bro. Bromwell was given at length, and a fair epitome of the balance of the exercises.

Bro. John W. Simons keeps the Masonic side of the New York Dispatch in excellent order. His musical talents are kept within bounds, and there is a sort of characteristic repartee about his writings which takes the "dry" out of his really profound and excellent opinions and advice. We thank him for copying our "photographs," and for his kindly notice of the presentation affair.

There are one or two other papers in New York, with Masonic Departments. We would fraternally request Breth. Macoy and Sickles to procure us an exchange with them.

Business Notices.

Illinois Mutual Insurance Company.—In our notice of the Illinois Central Mutual Insurance Company, in our last issue, our typos omitted the word Central, and we overlooked it in reading the proof. The Illinois Mutual, located at Alton, is an old and safe company. There are none better. Messrs. Hill & Hughes of this city, reliable men, are its agents.

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